The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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The Weekly Pacific.

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DEVOTED TO
Religion, Education and General News.

It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

REV. J. H WARREN, EDITOR.

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For the Pacific.

THY LOVE STILL SHINING THROUGH.

The glory of the sun is seen
In all its brightness through the day;
His power and majesty have been
The burden of many a poets lay.
But we would sing of evenings light,
Those blessed rays that steal from heaven
In every twinkling star of night,
Showing God's love in mercy given.

The sun his power often shows,
Warming the earth to bring forth flowers;
Guiding the traveler till day close,
And cheering after summer's showers.
But when he sinks at eventide,
The sky still spread with faintest blue,
Then heavens windows open wide,
And show "Thy love still shining through."

It sheds its rays of glory round
O'er all the earth, both land and sea;
Gilds with heaven's brightness, till are found
God's smiles on every flower and tree.
The angels through the portals come
To whisper softly in each heart
Some bright hopes of its future home;
To sing sweet songs with heavenly art.

The solemn grandeur of the skies,
When in night's beautiful array,
Of nobler feelings gives supplies
Than all the power of brightest day.
Then let us ne'er forget the song
Our hearts are taught at evening's view;
And coming ages shall prolong,
"Our God, Thy love still shining through."

Our friends, who've gone before us, stand
To watch us at the open doors,
And long to lend a helping hand
To guide us to those peaceful shores.
But when that last great change shall come,
And earthly things pass form our view,
May all the stars from one vast sun,
"Thy love and mercy shining through."

HATTIE.

Public Health and Morals.

Sabbath Laws—Selling Liquors—Bible in Schools—Infidelity and Anarchy—Religion, Law and Order.

A powerful party is among us at work denying the right of the body politic to make and enforce laws to require the observance of the Sabbath, to restrain the sale of intoxicating drinks, to compel the use of the Bible in schools, or to do any thing interfering with the freedom of the people in matters pertaining to their health, morals and education.

Just now we are agitated here with a struggle between friends and foes of a Christian Sabbath. But the question is wide and deep in its relations. It concerns the citizens of the whole country, and of every country where the people make their own laws. The question at issue is vital to a free government: it involves the article of a stable or a falling State.

A thousand of our most worthy citizens have asked that the laws may be enforced which forbid the sale of intoxicating liquor on Sunday. They show from the best sources of information that the traffic disturbs the public peace, causes crime, invades the rights of persons and property, injures the public health, and sends directly and powerfully to weaken the force of governmental authority, and so to sap and destroy the foundations of the State. One-half, or any one of these propositions being proved, necessitates the conclusion that the laws should be enforced. Another effort is in progress to open fountains of cool water in the parks and streets, that thirsty people may come and drink without money and without price. But both these great moral movements meet with fierce opposition from two classes of men: one who have their living by selling liquors; and another class who hold that every man has a "right" to drink what he pleases and when he pleases, and it is nobody's business.

In the education of the children of the State, in the schools of the State, we have from time immemorial been accustomed to make use of a book called the Bible, which has been regarded by our fathers as an admirable volume to be read by the young while receiving instruction to fit them to be good citizens. A party has risen up, in our day, denying the "right" of government to require the use of this book in public schools. If the study of grammar or astronomy were required by law, no complaint would be made, but these purists in the science of government, contend that the law book of the universe is not a suitable book for the use of young republicans, so they vote it out.

It is not to be disguised that this no-government principle is wide-spread. It is at work among all the radical reform schools of the day: it is full blown in all the societies of foreigners who make leagues and orders and secret bands to rule this country, to which they have come to enjoy license, and not to obey law; it is the faith of the whole Roman Catholic population who regard the church as the only law-making power in the world; it is the favorite doctrine of all the keepers of low dramshops, of all druhards, of many politicians, of all infidels, and of the largest liberty party generally. If the principle is sound, it ought to be known, that society may be resolved at once into its ultimate atoms, and every man may be ready to protect himself by such means as nature and art suggest and supply.

But it is not sound. The doctrine is false and dangerous, disorganizing and destructive.

The State must protect itself. The State is made up of individuals, and whatever tends to debase, deprave and destroy individuals, weakens and wears out the State. Its life and power are in the strength, moral, intellectual and physical, of its members. A free government, more than all others, must have an enlightened, moral and healthy constituency, or it cannot stand. Follow this thought to its logical conclusion, and the duty of the State to shield itself by legislating for the morals, manners and health of the people, is patent as the sun at noon.

And the man must have lost the power of reason, and be incapable of reaching from premises to a conclusion, who doubts the demoralizing influence of Sabbath desecration, of free trade in intoxicating drinks, and the banishment of the Bible from the schools of the land. To make laws to *punish* crime, and take no pains to *prevent* crime is madness. To establish alms houses and hospitals, and then multiply by law the sources of pauperism and disease, is a line of public policy that suggests the erection of lunatic asylums for legislators. No truth is more common in the mouths of thinking men than this, that vice and pauperism are always hand in hand. Knowledge will not make men good: money will not make men good: health will not make men good: but the principles of the Bible with industry, health and learning, will make men good citizens, and make the State prosperous and happy.

It is one of the strangest of all strange things that any of our people can be indifferent, much more that they can be opposed to the movements now on foot to promote the morals and health of the community. It is astonishing, but true, that it requires a mighty struggle *now* to shut up the dram-shops on Sunday, though the law forbids them to be open, and imposes penalties to punish the violation of the ordinances. It is a matter for intelligent wonder, that men of standing and influence will resist the execution of the laws we now have, and shield the seller of liquors in the double violation of the laws of God and man. But so it is. So it will be everywhere, in this world of ours. It is impossible to rally all the professed friends of virtue in defence of the right. And the greater, therefore, is the necessity that those who are right, and feel the necessity of action, should be earnest, active, liberal and decided in the support of those men and measures that will promote the best interests of the community.

These are principles that have universal application. They concern the future well-being of this country, yet in the experimental stage of its history. One of our daily papers said the other day, that the experiment will fail just so soon as the rural districts become as corrupt as the cities now are. If that saying be truth, it is a fearful truth. We have never despaired of the republic, having intense faith in the power of God and good people. But we confess that the reluctance of good citizens to uphold laws essential to public health and morals, the unwillingness of many to stand up for the right of the people to have the Bible in the schools of the people, and the general prevalence of the sentiments that men must be left to do as they please, and the largest liberty is the greatest good, make us sometimes more than apprehensive that our freedom may find a wider area in anarchy, from which the deliverance is despotism.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Death Bed of the King of Naples.

For three months previous to his death he was covered with abscesses, which caused him the most horrible suffering. Never, says one of his doctors, did a victim of the inquisition suffer such fearful torture. Reduced by the violence of a constant fever, and forced by exhaustion to a stimulating regimen, the remedy fed the disease. For weeks before his death, he is said to have been one putrefying mass. The brain alone retained its vigor. His physicians held out to him no hope of life, but he heeded them not. The Pope sent to him—probably in acknowledgment of his hospitable reception at Gaeta in 1849—some relics and a piece of blessed shirt, which were supposed to have miraculous gifts. The moribund King clung to these as a drowning man will grasp at a straw, and would not believe that, with these relics by him, and with the masses that were hourly offered up for his recovery, the King of Terrors could seize him for his own. Vain delusion! His successor, Francis II., is his eldest son by his first wife, who was a daughter of the uncle of the present King of Sardinia. King Bomba was the type of that system which Austria has upheld in Italy for forty-four years, and there is something suggestive in the circumstance that he should leave the world just as the system he represented is disappearing before the cannon of France and Sardinia.

It is said that all the Powers, with the exception of France and Sardinia, had acknowledged, by telegraph, the new King of Naples. The King was proclaimed at Caserta on Sunday, the 23d, and the garrison took the oath of allegiance the same day.

Chess-Playing Excitement.

The achievements of our young countryman, Paul Morphy, in vanquishing the most distinguished chess-players in Europe, have excited in our people a very pardonable degree of national pride; hence they have exhibited a strong exultant feeing in welcoming him back to his native land as the Chess Champion of the World. He has been received with high demonstrations in several cities, and public testimonials of great value have been presented to him; while at the same time poets have sung, and sages have delivered orations in his praise. At some of these exhibitions there was a considerable display of "Buncombe," especially at the one held in Boston, where some of our scientific friends rather overdid the thing by their adulations; yet all this might be overlooked if such influences extended no further than the time and place when and where these effusions were uttered. But we regret to state that this is not the case, for a pernicious excitement to learn and play chess has spread all over the country, and numerous clubs for practicing this game have been formed in cities and villages. Why should we regret this? it may be asked. We answer, chess is a mere amusement of a very inferior character, which robs the mind of valuable time that might be devoted to nobler acquirements, while at the same time it affords no benefit whatever to the body.

Chess has acquired a high reputation as being a means to discipline the mind, because it requires a strong memory and peculiar powers of combination. It is also generally believed that skill in playing it affords evidence of a superior intellect. These opinions, we believe, are exceedingly erroneous. Napoleon the Great, who had a great passion for playing chess, was often beaten by a rough grocer in St. Helena. Neither Shakspeare, Milton, Newton, nor any of the *great ones* of the earth, acquired proficiency in chess-playing. Those who have become the most renowned players seem to have been endowed with a peculiar intuitive faculty for making the right moves, while at the same time they seem to have possessed very ordinary faculties for other purposes. A game of chess does not add a single new fact to the mind; it does not excite a single beautiful thought; nor does it serve a single purpose for polishing and improving the nobler faculties.

Persons engaged in sedentary occupations should never practice this cheerless game; they require out-door exercises for recreation—not this sort of mental gladiatorship. Those who are engaged in mental pursuits should avoid a chess-board as they would an adder's nest, because chess misdirects and exhausts their intellectual energies. Rather let them dance, sing, play ball, perform gymnastics, roam in the woods or by the sea-shore, than play chess. It is a game which no man who depends on his trade, business or profession can afford to waste time in practicing; it is an amusement—and a very unprofitable one—which the independently wealthy alone can afford time to lose in its pursuit. As there can be no great proficiency in this intricate game without long-continued practice, which demands a great deal of time, no young man who designs to be useful in the world can prosecute it without danger to his best interests. A young gentleman of our acquaintance, who had become a somewhat skillful player, recently pushed the chess-board from him at the end of a game, declaring, "I have wasted too much time upon it already; I cannot afford to do this any longer; this is my *last* game." We recommend his resolution to all those who have been foolishly led away by the present chess-excitement, as skill in this game is neither a useful nor graceful accomplishment.—*Scientific American.*

Curious Facts about the Cost of War.

When we divest war of the heroic and chivalric associations which unfortunately give it a charm to man, from the romantic element that is a portion of every one's composition, and bring it down to a mere question of profit and loss, expenses and receipts, we shall find that war is a wasteful amusement, and a luxury that should be too dear for the richest nation to indulge in. The cost of the present war, and the *materiel* necessary to carry it on, may be roughly estimated from the details of the supply of men, ammunition, provender, etc., which were sent to the French army in the Crimea. At the present time such calculations are interesting, and we are enabled to give these details, which have been furnished by the Minister of War in France, M. Vaillant.

The whole force sent by France to the Black Sea was 309,268 soldiers and 41,974 horses; of the former 70,000 were killed or died in the hospitals, or were otherwise missing. It is considered that 93,000 were wounded and survived. Of the horses only 9,000 returned to France. The great guns, howitzers, &c., were 644, besides 603 furnished by the navy. The light artillery for field service furnished 500 guns more, there was in all 4,800 wheel vehicles for cannon sent from France. The missiles of death, too, were fearfully vast; 2,000,000 of shells and cannon balls, 10,000,000 pounds of gunpowder, and 66,000,000 of ball cartridges. One hundred batteries and fifty miles of trench were constructed, besides ten miles of defensive works, and five miles of subterranean galleries in the solid rock.

The food sent from France, besides items of smaller quantities, was 30,000,000 pounds of biscuit; 96,000,000 of flour, equal to 450,000 barrels; 7,000,000 pounds of preserved beef; 14,000,000 pounds of salt beef and lard; 8,000,000 pounds of rice; 4,500,000 pounds of coffee; 6,000,000 pounds of sugar; 10,000 head live cattle: 2,500,000 gallons of wine, and nearly 1,000,000 pounds of Chollet's preserved vegetables were among the larger items of supplies. The horse feed too, was immense: 170,000,000 pounds (equal to 85,000 tuns) of hay; 180,000,000 pounds (90,000 tuns) of oats and barley; 20,000 tuns of coal, charcoal and coke. There were 150 ovens to bake bread, and 140 presses to press hay. The clothing was another branch of large supply, comprising garments in such hundreds of thousands that it would be tedious to enumerate them; but as some clue to the matter, the number ranged from 250,000 to 350,000 of each article of clothing. For the piercing cold of the Crimea there were 15,000 sheepskin paletots, 250,000 sheepskin gaiters, and tents for 250,000 men. The harness and farriery departments present an immense quantity of supplies; among them were 80,000 horse-shoes, and 6,000,000 horse-shoe nails.

In nothing do the French so much excel as in hospital arrangements. They sent 27,000 bedsteads for invalids, as many mattresses, and 40,000 coverlets. There was the material for ambulances for 24,000 sick men, and 600 cases of instruments, and 700,000 pounds (350 tuns) of lint, bandages and dressings of various kinds. Then for the sick there were the most liberal supplies for their sustenance, such as concentrated milk, essence of bouillon, granulated gluten, &c. The money expended at the seat of war was $56,000,000. Marshal Vallant also tells of the vast maritime preparations for conveying the army and its supplies over the sea. Among the vessels employed between France and the Crimea, though not stated in the report, were 40,000 tuns of American shipping, embracing some of the finest and largest clipper vessels, as well as some steamers of the American mercantile marine, and for whose services a liberal compensation was made. Taking the totality of all the voyages made by all the men, horses and materials, there were conveyed by the French government during the two and a half years of the war, 550,000 men, 50,000 horses, and 720,000 tuns of materials.—*Scientific American.*

Family Religion.

There is one class of petitions coming up to this meeting, that always affects my heart with peculiar emotions—it is the parent's intercession in behalf of his offspring. I am a father myself, and I desire for my children, above all earthly distinctions, their early conversion to God. But I believe there is something else required besides prayer. God would have us bring up our children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, by combining Christian example with Christian government and Christian instruction; and when our children are surrounded by such influences as these, we may trust in a faithful God for their ultimate salvation.

Not long ago, in the District of Columbia, a gentleman rose in a prayer-meeting, and said that he erected a family altar before he was converted to God. He felt that he had a duty to perform, and night and morning he assembled his family, and poured out his soul in supplication to the Master. Soon he was made to taste the sweetness of redeeming love himself, and not long afterwards, one of his children, about six years old, was hopefully converted. Not long after that, another child, a few years older, was brought to God; and now he rejoices that his family are all with him in the service of the Lord Jesus Christ.

I remember a gentleman in Maryland, who was brought to God, partly through the instrumentality of a pious wife. After she was converted, she felt she had a solemn duty to perform with reference to her family. Her husband neglecting the duty of family worship, she herself would call the children together, for reading the Scriptures and prayer every morning, and perhaps evening. The husband would stay outside the room, but require the children to attend while the mother was conducting the devotions. God was pleased to bless her efforts. Her husband was converted, and has since gone to glory. She, too, is at rest in the Paradise of God. Three daughters have followed her, and they are safe with Jesus in the better world. Two daughters remain, members of the Church of Christ, and followers of the Redeemer. One son is also in the Church, an active and useful member. Only one of that family is at this day out of Christ.

Let us work while we pray, and we may expect the blessing of God.—*Rev. Dr. Murray.*

Scotland.

The Scottish General Assemblies commenced their sittings on Thursday, May 19th, with the usual ceremonies. Lord Mansfield is the Lord High Commissioner to the Established Churches. Dr. John Cook of St. Andrews has been elected Moderator. The office of Principal Clerk to the Assembly, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Lee, has been conferred on Br. Simpeon. The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland met in their new hall. Dr. Beith, Moderator of the last General Assembly, preached from Matt. vi. 10. After divine service the Assembly was constituted with prayer. The roll of members having been read, the retiring Moderator proposed Principal Cunningham as his successor in the chair. Dr. Cunningham was elected with acclamation. He was introduced into the house by Dr. Clason and Lord Panmure, and took the chair amid enthusiastic applause. In returning thanks for his election, he referred to the remarkable goodness of God, as manifested in the position in which the Church stands. He dwelt upon various features of Providence as displayed at the present time. Of the American revival, he said he believed it to be the greatest event of a religious nature since the Reformation. It is stated that the aggregate amount of the Sustentation Fund not only exhibits no falling off, but shows a considerable increase for the year just ended.

Saturday morning's sitting was occupied with the discussion of appeal cases from various Synods. In the evening Dr. Begg gave in the Report of the Committee on Homes for the Working Classes.

Professor Miller brought up the Report on temperance. In this report, the committee declared themselves as opposed to legislation, and set up a movement of a Committee to the ministers and elders in the Assembly, calling on them to join him as an abstainer for one single twelvemonth. He would peril his cause on the result of that experiment.—*Guardian.*

GOLD.

Gold lurks in every aim of life,
It sways the lofty and the lowly,
And shrouds beneath its sable pall
Each aspiration high and holy.
For it we utter earnest prayers,
And solemn vows are made and broken,
And beauty barters truth and hope,
And bitter, scathing words are spoken.

Gold cannot add one hour to life,
Or buy love's hollest caresses;
It cannot stay the silver streak,
Time blends with beauty's auburn tresses.
It cannot bring the loved one back,
So rudely torn from our embraces;
It cannot smooth the wrinkled brow,
Scored deep with grief's relentless traces.

Gold cannot bring youth's ruddy glow
Back to the cheek of fading beauty;
It cannot hush the still small voice
That hints of long neglected duty.
It cannot heal a broken heart,
Throbbing with some unburthened sorrow;
For words that wring the soul to-day,
Gold cannot bring relief to-morrow.

Then let us spurn the glittering bribe,
Nor breath for it one sigh of sorrow;
Gold can at least but gild the bier,
Or buy the pall that want must borrow.
The lowliest heart in all the land
Is rich beyond all golden treasure,
If truth and virtue, hand in hand,
Have been thro' life its rule and measure.
—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

TO GENTLEMEN.

"It chills my blood to hear the blest Supreme
Rudely appealed to on each trifling theme;
Maintain your rank, vulgarity despise,
To SWEAR is neither brave, polite nor wise;
You would not swear upon a bed of DEATH!
Reflect! Your Maker now may stop your breath!"

The Dollar Movement.

The N. Y. *Examiner* derives not a little encouragement from the success of the "Dollar Movement," the effort to pay off a debt of $36,000 incurred by the Baptist Missionary Union, by means of one dollar subscriptions. $30,000 have already been raised. It says:

This is a significant movement. It has instruction for us all. It shows what can be done in the way of *spontaneous* giving, for a confessedly unpopular object, by the masses of our people. It is a timely and telling rebuke of that want of faith in the people, which manifests itself in a determination to cling to an expensive agency system, and that shrinks from placing every general evangelizing organization in the closest possible connection with the churches. All the Missionary life that exists in this world is in the churches of Jesus Christ, and by pains-taking and hopeful effort, it can be developed in our Baptist churches, so that the whole earth shall feel its beneficent power. But it will never be done by that kind of platform and committee-room talk, that holds up pastors and churches as hopelessly inefficient, except so far as they are stimulated to action by the visits of men paid for the purpose. Habitual croaking on this Shady Side view of our churches, is to destroy their self-respect, to cultivate their imbecility, and to reduce the high and holy service of giving, to an operation kindred to that of losing a tooth. We are glad to hear that the Executive Committee of the Missionary Union are determined to place themselves on the Sunny Side of the Missionary character of the churches, and to take it for granted that they can and will do much, with no other solicitation than is to be found in the statements and appeals sent periodically from their Rooms.

Treasures.

The interest of an old debt is often paid in bad language.

Every nature is not a fit stock to graft a scholar on.

Health is the greatest of all bodily pleasures, but the least thought of.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude.—*Bacon.*

It is not well to be too hasty in believing, or rejecting what is reported; to be able to suspend our judgment for a while will save us many an error.

Libraries are as the shrines where all the relics of the ancient saints full of true virtue, and that without delusion, or imposture, are preserved and reposed.—*Bacon.*

Every one that flatters thee,
Is no friend in misery.
Words are easy, like the wind;
Faithful friends are hard to find.
—*Barnfield.*

Sweet are the thoughts that savour of content;
The quiet mind is richer than a crown;
Such sweet content, such minds, such sleep, such bliss,
Beggars enjoy when princes oft do miss.

If the land be ploughed every year, the corn cometh thinly up, the ear is short, and the grain small. So those who never leave poring on their books have oftentimes as thin invention as those who have no books whereupon to pore.

He hazardeth much who depends for his learning on experience. An unhappy master he is that is only made wise by many shipwrecks; a miserable merchant that is neither rich nor wise till he has been bankrupt. By experience we find out a short way by a long wandering.—*Roger Ascham.*

THE EUROPEAN MIND.—A faithful study of the European mind during the last year has convinced us that sentiments and thoughts have been springing up there in the hearts of many, which, although following a totally different bent from the conventional platitudes of demagogues and professional politicians, point to new political and humanitarian developements.

In Germany, France, England, Italy, in fact all over Europe, the minds of many persons dwell not any longer so much upon oppressive political and religious systems themselves, as upon the great causes by which they are propped up. We are sometimes surprised at seeing real new ideas on matters of doctrine and practice where these questions are agitated, as in the German universities, in Paris, London, and Rome, and where they completely shake the ground from the feet of the systems which they succeed.—*Christian Reg.*

Pray and Work for Italy.

This is the hour of prayer and of action for Italy. Wherever the Allied armies go, wherever the spirit of insurrection and revolution spreads, there religious freedom is at once proclaimed, and the way is opened for the diffusion of the Gospel. This was the case in 1848, during the brief ascendency of the revolutionists.—Men who were denounced by Papists and Imperialists as dangerous and pestilential members of society, then proved themselves the friends of religion and order, and of a freedom founded upon the Word of God. The same is true of the liberal movement in Italy to-day. It favors the diffusion of the Bible; it opens the door for religious freedom. Not that the Allied powers are engaged in a crusade against the Papacy, or that they have any distinctively religious aim before them in the war. But the people everywhere demand freedom of thought and action in religion, as upon all other subjects, and the Government of Sardinia has proved itself sincere in maintaining religious liberty under the constitution.

The Waldensians have wisely prepared themselves for such a crisis as has now arisen.—They have had the choicest of their young men in a course of training both in the Italian language and in a sound theology. They have opened churches in the principal cities of Piedmont. They have organized a society for the diffusion of evangelical knowledge through the press. In a word, they have done all that a wise and prayerful forethought acting with limited resources could do, to prepare the way of the Lord in Italy. And now that a wide and effectual door is opened for the entrance of the Gospel into Lombardy and Tuscany, shall not the Christians of America help the evangelical churches of Sardinia by their prayers and their liberal contibutrions?

The American and Foreign Christian Union, by its arrangements with the Waldensian brethren, presents special facilities for the work of evangelizing Italy. Now is the seed-time for that long-benighted land. Let the ground which is plowed up by the cannon be sown with the seed of a higher Christian civilization.—While the whole north of Italy is open, shall we not enter in and make sure of it for Christ?

Atlantic Telegraph.

A large meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London, on the 8th inst; the Hon. J. S. Wortley in the chair. A report of the directors was read, and a statement of the present position and future prospects of the company presented. It was resolved to raise a new capital of $3,000,000, and the British government had guaranteed eight per cent. on it, if the cable was laid and worked 30 days consecutively at the rate of 100 words per hour. Efforts had been made to obtain an unconditional guarantee, but the chairman stated that these had failed: we think the government acted right in demanding such conditions.—Professor Thompson, of Glasgow, stated that he had the utmost confidence in the success of the next undertaking, and that more than 100 words could be transmitted in an hour. Mr. Cyrus W. Field was present looking after American interests, and he made some very judicious remarks which seem to have met the approval of nearly every one present. The present directors were re-elected, and authorized to raise the $3,000,000 in shares of $25 each. The meeting passed off in a very pleasant manner, and the directors were confident they could raise the above sum, and would lay a superior cable the next time they tried. We have now the prospect of a second Atlantic cable being laid in the course of a year or two at farthest.—*Scientific American.*

Miscellaneous Items.

FUNDS FOR THE ITALIAN CAUSE.—The City of Washington took out the first instalment of the American offering to the Italian cause, being a remittance of $5,000 to be forwarded to Count Cavour. The Italians of New Orleans have already sent out $3,500.

THE PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—It is understood that the entire amount necessary for the purchase of Mount Vernon has already been subscribed—thirty thousand dollars only remaining unpaid; but the Association will not close the subscription lists until a sufficient sum shall be in hand to improve the property, now in the most neglected condition.

A SPLENDID HOTEL.—The great Marble Palace Hotel on Fifth Avenue, opposite Madison Square, New York, is nearly done, at a cost of $1,144,000! and was to be opened the 1st of August. The building cost $400,000; ground $560,000; steam, plumbing and gas fixtures $35,000; mirrors $30,000—and so forth. In splendor, extent, and convenience, it surpasses all other hotels in the world. It was leased to Parker Sisters, proprietors of the Tremont and Revere Houses, Boston, before the roof was on, and it was furnished under his direction, through an arrangement with Mr. Earle, the proprietor.

RIVER.—The country is quiet. The [illegible] from the [illegible] for many years, by the late Imperial government.

RUSSIAN GUNBOAT sailed directly from England to St. Petersburg.

CHURCH FOR WORKING MEN.—The corner stone and [illegible] were laid recently in No. 26 New Bowery, New York city, for the benefit of the [illegible] Fourth and third Presbyterian [illegible] Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Orville Gardner, to whom the [illegible] of the rooms for local purposes, and several others. The room was [illegible]

The Rev. Dr. Murray, of Ireland, who has been deputed by the Irish Presbyterian Church to visit the Presbyterian Churches of this country, has been in this city for several days. He preached in the Rev. Dr. Adams' church on Sabbath morning last, and in the evening in the Rev. Dr. Cuthbert's church. He will not leave for Dr. Guthrie to be the author

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1859.

TRAVELING AGENT.—Mr. R. H. Cady, is our authorised agent to solicit and receive subscriptions for this paper. We bespeak for him a ready welcome wherever he may go.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND THE WAR.

The Austrians have at last been compelled to fly from Lombardy. One more decisive defeat, and the house of Hapsburg must lose its Italian crown. The day of Austrian despotism in Italy has set never to rise. No change of masters or government can make it worse for Italy. The remarkable proclamations of Napoleon and Alexander, excite some hopes that a better day is dawning for that long down-trodden people. We confess that we place no implicit faith in princes. From the day that Louis Napoleon, by usurpation, concentrated in his person the government of France, and beat down with French bayonets the rising masses of Italy in 1848, we have looked upon him with the gravest suspicions, as destitute of political faith, unscrupulously void of every honest purpose, except that which may serve to establish and consolidate his power. But Napoleon, to-day, stands where by one stroke, either of honesty or policy, he can make his name to shine resplendent with true glory. It is in his power to say to Italy "Be free"—"Be a nation among the nations"—"Serve *your* King, and no longer bow to foreign despots." This much he has promised to do already. The result remains to be seen. We pray that this great hope may not deceive us. But the liberty of Lombardy will put in peril the temporal power of the Pope—even now the throne on the "seven hills" is shaking; the triple crown aches the head it honors. Austria, so long the right arm of Rome—Austria, one of the contracting parties of the *Concordat*, which gave priests all but absolute power, is now a paralytic. With the overthrow of Austrian dynasty, the reaction of an oppressed people must come; and when it does, it will pour in torrents of revolution against the gates of Rome. Napoleon does not propose to meddle with the Papal States—but what if the people cry against the Pope again, and demand a King? they too ask for freedom? Free Lombardy and Venice, not the myrmidons of priest-ridden Austria, will reply—they will hear the cry and know what it means.

One more great battle may decide the fate of war, and the destiny of a struggling people. One thing is certain, whether by the fortunes of war, or the diplomacy of councils, Austria will never again rule the country she cannot keep. Her army is demoralized, her treasury is bankrupt, her provinces are rife with revolution, and her prestige of balance of power is gone forever. The end may be nearer than we imagine; but for Italy, Italy delivered from the eagles of Hapsburg, from the treacheries of Jesuits and Concordats, we would most ardently pray and labor. Perhaps all, concede the speedy success of the Allies; this success will secure for Lombardy, Venice and Central Italy, the liberty of religious worship and belief which is now enjoyed in Piedmont and Tuscany; whereas if Austria triumphs, Egyptian darkness must return with all its brooding horrors.

The hand of God is clearly seen in the avowed neutrality of England, in staying the nations from rushing to the rescue of Austria. Religious liberty is the great prize to be won, though princes fight for civil power—and "every blow that hits Austria, strikes despotism, and liberty rejoices"

THE BIBLE SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA.

We are in receipt of a circular, which contains a concise statement of the operations of this Society in our State, and an appeal for aid. Our readers will doubtless be obliged to us for an abstract of this circular.

The *Depository* may be found at No. 10 Montgomery-street, San Francisco. By application to the Agent, Rev. F. Buel, ministers and Sabbath schools can be supplied with Bibles at catalogue prices in New York; and to all others, at an advance sufficient to pay cost and charges.

It is the object of the Society to furnish every family in the State with copies of the Holy Scriptures. To accomplish this, three colporteurs are constantly employed. It is their duty "to go from house to house, leaving no family unvisited." Where individuals or families are unable to buy, they are supplied gratuitously. We are informed by the Circular that several hundred families have been found without the Bible, and a majority of them have been thus supplied.

Large and constant donations are being made to Seamen, who visit this port from different countries of the globe; in this way the Light is made to shine to the ends of the earth. Prisons are supplied gratuitously, and Hospitals also. The total expenses incurred through [illegible] the Gospel, amount to one thousand dollars a year. In addition to what the Society is now doing, it is proposed "to present to every family in the State, male and female, a copy of the New Testament." The expense which this plan will involve, is necessarily great, so much so that the Society do not feel justified to undertake it without assurance of cordial co-operation.

The Society is in need of aid to carry on this glorious work. Without it, they must say to the destitute around them, "Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled," and to the seamen leaving our port, "We have no Bibles to give you for your voyage." But the question with the Society is not "Shall the work cease?" but "Who will AID us?" Christians of [illegible] "By what do we appeal to [illegible] to give to their congregations an opportunity of contributing their free will offerings in aid of the Bible cause," is the earnest language of the Society.

We hope such a response will be given, that when the yearly report in October next sums up the account, it will be found that we, who say and make so much of the Bible, are awake, at work in supplying the destitute and giving it the widest circulation in our power.

The collections taken up by Pastors, and the donations of friends, may be sent to Rev. Fred'k Buel, Agent of the American Bible Society, San Francisco.

HONEST MEN.

The time was, when the greatest recommendation for office in California, consisted of knavery, whiskey, and unquestioned immorality. The candidates gloried in their shame. "Too honest for office," "too good for a politician," often fell in mournful accents from the lips of those who looked at the dim prospects of men "not quite *bad enough* to be elected." Times have changed some, are changing still more. Character, now-a-days, has something to do with California nominations. We do not affirm that none but good men are nominated, but it is not altogether wise or safe to put men forward, whose character will not stand a thorough examination. The lists of the different parties show this plainly. The probing that has been done already, must make rival parties cautious whom they select as standard bearers hereafter.

The blind attachment, the fanatical devotion to mere party names which once characterized opposing factions, is broken, the spell is destroyed; merit and principle are beginning to be felt as tests, more than the shibboleth of the demagogue. In scanning the nominations of the parties in counties of which we have some knowledge, we could not but congratulate ourselves at the unmistakable advance of the present over the past in this respect, in the nomination of such a man as the Lecompton nominee for Clerk of Nevada county, He has been in that county for ten years, is well known as a man of pure character, ability and application. Such are the men we need for all our offices from the highest to the lowest; men of *integrity, industry* and *ability*. We must not rest till we give the administration of the State into the hands of those who will honor us as much, as once, the corrupt politician and demagogue made us a by-word and reproach. Men whose antecedents are such, that they cannot be trusted for positions of trust, because their names are clouded and their history associated with dishonesty, intrigue and bargains for office and power, are not those whom good men, with a good conscience can or ought to support. Their days are numbered.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER ON SABBATH LAWS, BIBLE IN SCHOOLS, &c.

The coincidence may seem remarkable to many, that, both on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, the great questions, respecting Sunday Laws, the Bible in Schools, &c., &c., should be agitated at the same time. It ceases to be a wonder, however, when we reflect that these questions are vital to the whole country—they concern the very existence of a free government. The language of the *Observer* may seem severe. It charges the opposers of Sun-Laws, the denouncers of Bible in Schools, as taking sides with Roman Catholics and infidels; as enemies of righteousness and truth, and the moral welfare of the people. When the same construction was put upon the conduct of those, who, in this country, joined in this opposition of Sunday Laws, &c., the construction was denounced, by those who felt the censure, as malignant, vindictive, and wicked. But whether in New York or San Francisco, the application of general principles must needs be alike, must needs fall the same on those who stand side by side for or against the great issues of the day. The company kept, or rather the principles which identify the company, must determine whether or not the charge is false or true—whether or not the severity of the *Observer* is just or not.

Our readers may read the article, and judge for themselves. It is found on our first page, and well deserves a careful perusal.

REV. W. H. HILL, of Sacramento, was presented by the members of the Confidence Fire Company, with a superb cane just before he left, as a testimonial of respect for his long and faithful attendance upon one of their number, who was sick, and to whom he ministered in the last moments of his life. The head of the cane was mounted with a cover of rich quartz, and under it was a slide, on which was written the beautiful words, "I was sick and ye visited me." If men, who make no profession of piety, are constrained to bear such testimony of a minister of Jesus Christ, is it not some proof that it will be said to him by the Great Judge at the last day. What if Mr. Hill, who is now away, can look upon nothing in his ministry at Sacramento as great or satisfactory, is not this enough—the testimony of the dead and the living, "I was sick and ye visited me."

Rev. T. S. Dunn, long known as a temperance lecturer in this State, took his departure on the Uriaba last week. He goes to accompany "The Model of Solomon's Temple" as described in the Holy Scriptures, to the Paris Exhibition. [illegible] From [illegible] he sailed, his friends presented him with a [illegible] and [illegible] accompanied with the usual complimentary addresses and thanks.

THE END OF IT.

That most miserable, disgraceful and fiendish tragedy, in which Dan Sickles was so glaringly and fearfully [illegible] has at last come to its most appropriately awful, disgusting, though consummation. He has acquired an infamy that will immortalize him—and to his friends he has given a shame which will burn on their cheeks, and a misery that will tug at their poor hearts every time they think what fools! fools!! fools!!! they were, to go into paroxysms of passion and frenzies of distress over his martyrdom at the stake of conjugal infidelity, and the immolation of all those promises of life, its joys, bliss, social and political career, which but a day before blazed before him with such gilded prospects. What of him now, this hero of the hour, of the nation? Gone back to live with *her*. He finds his house, as did the unclean spirit who sought in vain for rest, swept and garnished, there to live henceforth, and die, in a seven fold curse. He never was better, and this is proof of it, than the paramour of Key. Returning, as he does, he but yields to the instincts and habits of his nature—as the dog to his vomit, as the washed sow to her wallowing in the mire.

On what loathsome wretch will the Harpers, the Leslies, and other fit chroniclers of the *vices* of civilization, next lavish their prodigal attentions, and despatch their horde of artists, to paint to our sympathies, and supreme disgust also, by their life-like, thrilling, bedaubed pictures, and "sensation," flaming accounts of the last and least detail of sin? What great crime will next come in, dripping with its corruption, for family reading, in these annals of a civilized age and people? Or is this the end?

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The sixth anniversary of this Association was held Monday evening last, in Calvary church. The meeting was opened with reading the first Psalm, and prayer to the Throne of Grace, by Rev. J. C. Holbrook.

Mr. D. C. Breed, the Treasurer of the Society, submitted his report as follows:

DR. To cash from former Treasurer, $12 78; collection at annual meeting, $64 80; annual dues, active members, $383 00; do. associate members, $99 00; new active members, $250 00; new associate members, $135 00; life members, $275 00; subscriptions, $56 00. Total, $1275 58

CR. Rent, $485 00; registrar's salary and comm'n collecting, $310 55; gas, coal, water, &c., $204 94; postage, box rent, $13 50; papers and periodicals, $57 98; printing &c., $85 25; expenses for moving, furniture, &c., $137 69; incidentals, $10 00; cash on hand, $18 67. Total, $1275 58

The President of the Association, Hon. J. A. Banks, next presented his annual report, which was a brief and succinct statement of the doings of the Association for the past year, and its present condition. As in everything which pertains to this truly noble and useful organization of young men, Christians throughout the State must feel a deep and lively interest, we will insert the report in full in our next week's issue.

At the close of his report, the President introduced the Rev. D. B. Cheney, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, and but recently arrived in our midst. Mr. Cheney spoke for about half an hour, and his address was animated with earnest thought, and his manner was such as riveted the undivided attention of his audience. After cordially greeting the members of the Association as a humble representative of a kindred Association in the "City of Brotherly Love," and assuring them of their sympathies and fervent prayers, he at once engaged their attention *to the demands of our age and country* upon them and those they represented. Never, said he, have the young men of any age or country, been placed in positions for nobler and higher achievements, or involving weightier responsibilities, than those of the present generation of the young men of this land. To meet these demands they must be suited to their peculiar characteristics; to have lived well in the age of the patriarchs; to have been adapted to the days of Egypt, Greece, or Rome, may not have fitted and prepared one for the conflicts of the latter half of the 19th century. Every age and nation, he continued, had their distinctive peculiarities and demanded men adapted to meet them. So with our age and country.—As one of these characteristics he mentioned, intelligence that so generally prevailed among the masses, and intelligence continually fostered and increased by our glorious common school system, the instructions connected with our institutions of religion, the ministrations of the sanctuary, the Sabbath School, the popular lecturer, and the multitudinous issues of the press which were scattered abroad, and all over the land like the leaves of autumn.—He spoke also, of the "spirit of progress," as a distinctive characteristic of our time. It had in fact already made this country memorable in the history of the world, for the introduction of the steamship, the rail car and telegraph. These have stimulated an enterprise before unknown in the ages of time, while it not only accumulated fortunes in a few brief years, annihilated distance, it could and did build American cities of 50,000, 75,000, or 100,000 people, in less time than was required by some of the old architects to prepare the drawings and details for a single cathedral. It was obvious therefore that he who would enter the race, under such circumstances, must be an active man if he would win. If he enters the race as a christian, to do anything at all, he must partake largely of these characteristics. As "children of the light" they must not allow themselves to be rivalled or distanced by the men of the world. In this age of progress of Indian affairs they never stood with their hands idle, and their arms at rest, awaiting the last trump's call to conflict and victory. After dwelling also on the great desirableness of comprehensive, broad and catholic Christian sympathies without which no great union could be effected among Christians, to resist the aggressions of the powers of darkness, he remarked, "we pass to observe that there are *certain great principles that enter into our national existence, and constitute in a pre-eminent degree our national glory*, that present very strong claims upon you, and those whom you represent." These were divided into two classes, and related to our civil and religious liberty. Dwelling chiefly on that which pertained to the latter, he pointed to the fact, that there were elements among us which if left to their course unchecked would work out its ruin. One of these antagonistic powers was *open infidelity*. But, said he, there is another and mightier agency at work among us to overthrow our religious freedom, viz: ROMAN JESUITISM. We all know that this system maintains an uncompromising hatred to the principles of religious liberty, and wherever it gains the ascendancy, religious liberty can be enjoyed no more. "Rome never changes," has been proudly proclaimed by priests and cardinals, and popes. In this particular the saying is certainly true. Rome always oppresses and persecutes where she has the power. And that she is gaining a strong hold in this country it is vain to deny. The power of Rome is already felt in our national, State, and municipal elections. Her adherents are becoming so numerous and powerful that they no longer deem it necessary to conceal their future policy. Religious liberty, based upon the privileges of an open Bible, the word of God that is not bound, is a principle against which they are fully committed, and whose prostration they zealously seek. The evidences of this are everywhere around us. What but this, mean the efforts to break up our system of common schools? those schools planted by our fathers, and which have contributed so much to make us a free, happy, and intelligent people! what mean the efforts to break them up and to plant and sustain from the public funds Jesuitical schools instead? Why have men high in official position sought by miserable subterfuges and stratagems to induce the ministers of the Gospel and members of our churches to render peculiar honor to the emmissaries of Rome? Here the speaker touched a chord which sent its magnetic vibrations from heart to heart of all who heard him. There was a response, an unspoken earnest Amen, that caught his glowing words as they fell burning from his lips. It needed not the language of the tongue to tell what the soul meant; the Christian conscience there assembled, throbbed as by some mesmeric touch, in protest against the Jesuit and his allies, who are leaving no stone unturned to banish God's holy word from our common schools.

The appeal of the speaker to the young men of the Association will not be forgotten, as he clearly presented to them their responsibility, to resist all such attempts and designs upon our liberties; these responsibilities they could not avoid nor transfer to others, nothing was left them but to meet them manfully, as good men and true.

We add in conclusion, that we hope this address of Rev. Mr. Cheney will be published by the Association, and a wide circulation be given to it, for it cannot fail of an impression for good.

CALIFORNIA ECCLESIASTICAL MEETINGS.

SYNOD OF ALTA CALIFORNIA (N. S.); in San Francisco, Oct. 4th.

SYNOD OF THE PACIFIC (O. S.); in San Francisco, Oct. 4th.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA; in San Francisco, Oct. 5th, 9 o'clock A. M.

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE, M. E. C., in Petaluma, Sept. 15th.

PACIFIC CONFERENCE, M. E. C. S, in San Francisco, Sept. 28th.

PACIFIC BAPTIST ASSOCIATION; in Petaluma, August 20th.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION; in Uniontown, Eldorado Co., September 10th.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The monthly meeting of the Sabbath School Union will be held next Monday evening, in the First Congregational Church, at a quarter of 8 o'clock.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Sabbath School of the First Congregational Church, of this city, held its Tenth Anniversary last Sabbath. The exercises of the occasion were made the more prominent by substituting them for the regular services of the morning. This is as it should be. It is too often the case that the Sabbath School is made to take a place of secondary importance by simply giving it that attention and time which *convenience* dictates. Children are quick enough to discern whether the Sabbath School is made the most of, because of its intrinsic importance, or because it costs but little more than simple convenience. If it is crowded in the corner, or in the *dark*, or managed so that it must by no means interfere with any thing else, how is it possible to impress children with the belief that their Sabbath School cause, of which so much is said and written, can be worth much if it must always stay in some out of the way place, and wait for some convenient time to bring it into any unusual notice. It is doubtless owing to this morning arrangement, that the anniversaries of this School have always been marked with so much interest. The scholars are able to be present in full numbers, and thus the attendance of their parents and friends is secured without fail. So it was last Sabbath in the Congregational Church. The galleries were literally filled with the children, and the seats below with an audience who sympathized with them. Those who heard it will not soon forget

THE SINGING BY THE CHILDREN.

The singing of children! There is no music like it in the world. Angels chanted the advent, children swelled their glad "hosannas in the highest" to the Son of David, as he entered the city in holy triumph. The song of "Babes and Sucklings" the sweet, gushing, heart-entwining strains of infant voices, may well vie with angelic harmonies. If our Lord himself preferred the singing of children to all others, is it strange that men have the same feelings—that to them there is nothing so affecting as the lovely concert of innocent, happy hearts, in holy praise. It was indeed an inspiring scene to hear a church full of children singing

"We have met in peace together
In this house of God again."

Of course we would make no comparison of these with other children. We have heard children sing every where—in the mountains, in the vallies, in cities; and every time we hear them, we *feel* they cannot be excelled. It is the nature of the child to sing. Those we heard last Sabbath sang more than well. Each hymn sounded better and sweeter than the one before it. What if our churches could have such *congregational* singing every Sabbath! How incomparably superior to the most finished performances of even the best trained choirs! No one could fail to remark the contrast at the close between the singing of the choir by itself, and the singing of the whole school and congregation. May the time come speedily when in every christian temple *all* will join with the *spirit* and the *understanding* in praise to God, when

"Israel's children forward press
To hail the Lord, their righteousness,
Proclaim hosannas loud and clear."

The sermon, by Rev. Mr. Holbrook, was impressive, and will long be remembered by all who heard it. We regret that we have not space to give it entire. We wish, in common with many friends of the cause of Sabbath Schools, that it could be sent to every nook and corner of our State, to waken new interest in a work so great and glorious.

The text was Deut. 6: 6 and 7. The speaker introduced his subject by remarking on the interest which God has ever manifested in the young. There are particular instructions addressed to them in the Scriptures, and special arrangements have been made for their moral and spiritual welfare under both the Mosaic and Christian dispensations. He then alluded to the doubts on the part of some, and the direct denial of others, that children should be influenced in their religious belief and practices, it being held that they should be permitted to form their own opinions at maturity. This idea he exploded, by showing, 1st, its utter absurdity, since no child ever did or can grow up unbiased. If not influenced aright, they assuredly will be wrongly. If parents and christians do not educate them, the Devil and wicked men will. And since the human heart naturally inclines to evil, and evil examples and notions greatly preponderate in the present state of society over the good, it is almost certain that every one who grows up without correct moral and religious instruction, will imbibe error and fall into pernicious habits. 2dly, God has settled this question beyond all controversy in his word, by requiring that children should be educated religiously, and restrained from evil and directed into right paths, as in the text, and in Eph. 6: 6, &c.

He then proceeded to show that under the Patriarchal, Mosaic, and Christian dispensations, the visible church of God has been replenished and kept up mainly by accessions from among those who have been religiously educated in youth. He quoted testimony and gave statistics, showing that more than half that unite with the churches do so under twenty years of age. To this number, he remarked, we must add all those who are converted later in life, mainly because of impressions made upon them in youth. He referred particularly to Cecil, Newton, Cowper, John Randolph of Roanoke, John Quincy Adams, and others, to illustrate the power and lasting effect of early moral impressions and their results, in after life, and gave some quotations from Cowper's lines on seeing his mother's portrait.

He alluded to the objection sometimes urged, that the children of ministers and deacons are very often profligate or irreligious, and showed that it is much more rarely the case than is generally supposed, and when such cases occur, it is generally through defective training or example on the part of parents. He then gave the statistical results of an investigation made in Massachusetts, not long ago, by Rev. Asa Bullard, Secretary of the Mass. S. S. Society, which demonstrated that *very few* of the children of ministers and deacons became reprobate.

Having thus shown the duty and results of correct early religious and moral training, he said we were now prepared to estimate the value of the Sabbath School, not as superseding family instruction, but as supplementing and aiding it. He said, that in as far as it was regarded as diminishing parental effort, or lessening parental responsibility, it was evil in its influence, but such was not its legitimate effect or its design. He then dwelt on the adaptation of the Sabbath School to benefit children and indirectly their parents, and especially those where there is no religious atmosphere in the family.

He further illustrated the subject by facts and statistics, showing the influence of the institution on the *intellect*, the *morals*, and the *religious character* of the pupils, and closed with two inferences: 1st. It is an honor and privilege to be a Sabbath School teacher. He mentioned Hon. Bushrod Washington, of the U. S. Supreme Court, President Harrison, Gov. Ellsworth of Connecticut, Gov. Skinner of Vermont, and other eminent men, who had so regarded it. 2d. The Sabbath School ought to be well sustained in every congregation. Under this head he made an appeal to all classes to aid in maintaining it by personal co-operation and attendance, by liberal pecuniary contributions, by prayer, and by giving it their influence and sanction, as one of the most powerful instrumentalities for good now in existence.

The following Report was read:

The school has met 44 Sabbaths during the past year, and the average attendance has been

Male Scholars	112	
Female Scholars	128	
		240
Male Teachers	30	
Female Teachers	13	
		44
Total Scholars and Teachers		284

The whole number of Scholars and Teachers connected with the school is

Male Scholars	172	
Female Scholars	197	
		369
Male Teachers	35	
Female Teachers	20	
		55
Total		424

The school was closed seven Sabbaths in the months of October and November last, while repairs were being made on the church, which resulted in some of the scholars connecting themselves with other schools. Teachers meetings have been held the last eight weeks. The school has a Library of 1900 volumes, from which books are given out to the scholars every Sabbath. Three hundred copies of the Well Spring, a Sabbath school paper, have been distributed every Sabbath to the scholars. A collection has been taken up in the school the last Sabbath of each month, to be appropriated to Missionary purposes. From this fund there has been donated during the year five $10 libraries of 75 to 100 volumes each, to destitute Sabbath school's:—One library to the Sabbath school at Santa Cruz; one to the school at Fairfield; one to the school at Murphy's Camp; one to the school at Healdsburg, and one to the schoo at Alameda. All the collections received by the school during the year have been $253 20, including the annual collection in the congregation, which have been expended for Missionary purposes as above, and for library and for library and question books, Sabbath School papers, &c., for the use of the school. There have been no deaths of either teachers or scholars connected with the school since our last annual report. While we cannot record any special religious interest as having prevailed in the school during the year, still we trust, through the faithful labors of the teachers some of the scholars have found the Saviour precious to their souls, and give evidence of a work of grace commenced in their hearts.—While as teachers we cheerfully engage in this labor of love, we most earnestly ask the aid and co-operation of this congregation, and the fervent prayers of every member of this Church, that our united efforts may be blessed to the conversion of every scholar, and the glory of our God and Saviour.

After the Report was read, a collection of $108 was taken up.

At the close of these services, the school remained in the galleries, and elected officers for the ensuing year. W. Leonard, Superintendent; L. B. Benchley, Assistant Superintendent; Geo. H. Kellogg, Secretary and Treasurer; D. McK. Bokee, Librarian; Henry Knox, Jas. L. Dubois, Horace Nichols, Edward Sessions, Assistant Librarians.

CITY ITEMS.

Extensive preparations are being made for the proper reception of Mr. Greeley.

The steamships J. L. Stephens and Orizaba which sailed for Panama on Friday last, took 1248 passengers. The treasure shipment on the Stephens amounted to $2,144,975 98.

MINT STATISTICS.—The amount of gold deposited at the U. S. Branch Mint in this city, in the month of July, was $1,241,351 07, the amount coined during the same period was $1,670,000, and $30,000 in silver, making a total coinage for the month of $1,700,000.

The value of gold and silver coined at the Mint, for the week ending Saturday Aug. 6th, was of the former $240,000, of the latter $24,000.

The average time occupied in making the passage between San Francisco and Honolulu is found to be about twenty days.

EBB AND FLOW.—It is a fact, although not generally known, that we have an ebb and flow of the tide at Sacramento during the summer or fall season of about two feet.

HOME FOR INEBRIATES.—Below will be found the first monthly report of this most excellent institution.

REPORT OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO THE HOME TO JULY 31, 1859.

Admitted to the Hospital		45
Males	37	
Females	8	45
Drunk	42	
Delirium Tremens	3	45
Discharged	34	
Remaining in Home	11	45
Male	7	
Females	11	11

These were born in—unknown, 3; United States, 22; England, 7; Ireland, 9; Scotland, 1; France, 1; Australia, 1; Canada, 1. Total, 45.

There have become members of the "Dashaway Association"—males, 17; females, 3. Total, 20.

House for the Care of the Inebriate,
WM. H. JONES, Secretary.

HALE'S PATENT COAL OIL BURNER.—We stated last week that owing to poor oil manufactured out of coal, a great prejudice had been created against it. We have been informed by Mr. Bragg, that *Hale's Patent Burner* will consume the last drop of oil in the lamp, whether good or bad. We have been shown also, the difference between this and the old-fashioned burner, and can easily believe that Hale's improvement must give a superior quality of light from the same article. The price of oil will soon be reduced in this market, as we are advised the price of that article has recently fallen in Boston. We learn further, that a company contemplate the manufacture of coal oil in this city.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—Very good editions of the map of Northern Italy, or the seat of war, are published in this city by F. Marten, Jr., dealer, 625 Montgomery street. Price $1 00.

A resolution has been offered in Tammany Hall, New York, designed to expel Daniel E. Sickles from its [illegible]

NEW YORK NOON PRAYER MEETINGS.

Interesting Incidents and Narratives, Reported Expressly for the "Pacific."

We received by the last steamer, the following interesting communication from a new correspondent in New York city. The writer has been identified with these prayer meetings from the beginning, and is acting with great acceptability as reporter to many of the leading religious journals of the East. We hope to secure his services for the PACIFIC as a regular correspondent. He says:

I am writing in the upper lecture room of the Old North Dutch Church, the very room in which the daily prayer meetings were commenced almost two years ago. The Holy Sprit came down upon this meeting, in great power, and that power has been continued to the present time. There is the same revival spirit now as at first and the weeks pass away, winging their histories of mercy to all lands, through the pages or columns of the religious press. Shall I tell you of some of the incidents of the last few days?

A few days ago, a gentleman said, in the Fulton street prayer meeting, that we would remember that some few weeks since he requested us to pray for a blessing to go with a letter, which he laid on the table that day, addressed to his friends in Scotland. To-day, he continued, I have received three letters from three different counties of Scotland, all saying that the Spirit of God is moving on the hearts of all the people of that country, so that it only needs some one to lead, and all Scotland would follow, and such a revival would be manifest as has not been witnessed there for long, long years. He then spoke of the religious awakening in some of the towns of Scotland, and gave very cheering information of what the Lord is doing.

A merchant and his three neices came all the way from Glasgow, in his own yacht, to attend the Fulton street prayer meeting. He is a man of large wealth. He said, the first thing he enquired for on landing was Fulton street, and then for the Old Dutch Church. He spoke of the revival which is now prevailing in some of the large towns and cities of Scotland. He spoke in a very modest manner, and seemed unaccustomed to public speaking. He says the people of his country are praying daily for the same precious grace as has been manifested towards the churches in this land. And they believe that God is about to open the windows of heaven and pour down such a copious shower, as has not been seen in Scotland in modern days.—There is much hope and faith as well as much prayer.

Another gentleman arose, with papers and letters in his hand. He is an important merchant, of the large class. "These papers and letters," said he, "are from the North of Ireland. I received them by the steamer of to day. They bring glorious tidings. Perhaps I may be allowed to say, that if these witnesses are to be credited, there never was such a display of divine power and grace, since the days of the Apostles, as now appears in the County of Antrim in Ireland." He said he knew that county from his own personal knowledge. He stated that the mills or factories had stopped running, some were running on half time, so anxious were the people to hear the gospel, and to attend prayer meetings, that they would not be restrained. He mentioned two examples to illustrate this anxiety among the operatives of the mills, a hard class, to hear preaching:

A funeral was passing by a mill. A girl ran out, and running along the procession, inquired if there was a minister in the procession. They told her that there were two. "Will not one of them come," said she, "and preach to us in the mill?" So one of them stopped, and all the operators in the mill turned out to hear preaching in the street, there being no room large enough in the mill. The Lord gave him grace and unction to preach the word, and he had not proceeded far in his sermon before men were crying aloud for mercy, to that God who alone can pardon. And it was believed that some sinners were converted on the spot.

Another example was the following:—He said that a clergyman, from a distance, heard what the Lord was doing in all the towns in the County of Antrim, so he came to see for himself. He was walking along the streets with the resident clergyman, the stranger was pursuing his inquiries.

"Have you your Bible and hymn book with you," said the resident clergyman to the other.

"Yes," he answered.

"Well, then, suppose you preach a sermon now and here."

"I can preach a sermon, but I have no congregation to preach to."

"Begin by singing a hymn, and we shall see if you do not have an audience."

He began by giving out and singing a hymn. They had not sung through two stanzas, before the people came running together from every side, and hundreds were assembled. The Lord came down in great power, and many souls dated their conversion to the influence of the truth upon them at that meeting.

One of the editors of the New York *Observer* came into the meeting, with a letter in his hand from Florence, in Tuscany—just come to hand. He stood and made some verbal statements, and then read the letter. The substance was—that since the flight of the Arch Duke of Tuscany, a provisional government, set up within half an hour after his flight became known, had proclaimed liberty of conscience and the toleration of all denominations of Christians. In consequence of this, there were now 10,000 people in that city who declared themselves to be Bible readers; three hundred had come forward and had commenced with the Dutch Church which had been established there, and the writer gave it as his opinion that as soon as possible there would be at least three churches organized in Florence, another in Leghorn, besides more in other places.

We are receiving requests almost every day from France, and we are praying for a revival of religion in that country, and from parts of France we hear that the work is already begun. From many other portions of the old world we have glad tidings of what the Lord is doing.

The prayer meetings in this city are full of interest—never more so than now. We often pray for your daily prayer meeting in San Francisco; we pray for it by name. We long to hear of your prosperity.

In our churches there is a great degree of spiritual feeling; in some churches there is a tender interest, but the revival spirit seems to be confined to the daily and other prayer meetings, of which we have, in all the city, over two hundred a week—in the churches, at the mission stations, and the daily convocations. We have now steadily maintained the daily prayer meetings in Fulton-street, John-street, Old Slip, and Cooper Institute, besides some others of less note.

We are now going through the last quarter of the second year of this revival; the reflex influence of it is beginning to be felt by us from the old world. We look for a deeper work of grace all over the land.

B.

NEW YORK, July 5th, 1859.

FROM SALT LAKE.

By the arrival of the Salt Lake mail, this week, we learn that emigrant trains from the States and Pike's Peak are continually arriving at Salt Lake. Over six hundred wagons had arrived there the week previous to the departure of the mail, and were leaving for California.

The sale of Government mules at Camp Floyd had closed at a very low figure—varying from $75 to $125 per span. About 600 were purchased for the California market.

The U. S. District Court was in session, Judge Sinclair presiding.

Gov. Cummings is on a visit to Camp Floyd.

McKenzie, accused of forgery, has undergone an examination before Chief Justice Eckles, at the head quarters of the 5th Infantry, two of his accomplices, Wallace and Brewer, turning State's evidence. McKenzie was required to give bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the District Court at Nephi, on the fourth Monday in August next, and Wallace to give bonds in the sum of $10,000, and Brower in $9,000.

All quiet in the Territory. Business brisk. Judge Cradlebaugh will not be at Genoa for two weeks.

The P. H. and S. L. Telegraph will open an office at Carson City, Eagle Valley, during the ensuing week.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail arrived here August 9th, with dates to July 18th from St. Louis, bringing later news from Europe.

The German Diet has agreed to the proposition of Prussia to place a corps of observation on the Rhine.

Disturbances have occurred at Messina.

A French division has been sent to join Prince Napoleon.

LONDON, July 4.—Dispatches from Vienna, dated 3d inst., state that the Piedmontese troops had surrounded Peschiera.

MILAN, July 1.—Gen. Garabaldi is manœuvreing to close the whole valley of the Adige, in order to isolate Verona and cut off the communication with the Tyrol. He is at Tyrol, with 5,000 troops.

Seven English vessels of war are off Ancona.

Prince Windizgratz was expected at Berlin on the 3d on a special mission from Vienna via Dresden.

The Austrians have abandoned the line of the Mincio and fallen back on Verona, after having burned the bridges at Monzamba, Valligo and Goito.

The total loss of the second Austrian army at Salferrino was 23 officers and 9000 privates killed and wounded. About 4,000 were missing, most of whom have already returned. The Austrians left five guns.

TRIESTE, July 2.—To-day 700 prisoners of war passed through our town for Nabresira.

The Archduchess Charlotte is about to erect a hospital for wounded soldiers in the Archducal Palace here, and to support it with an annual donation of 20.000 florins.

Count Reahberg, the Austrian Premier, had passed Nebresina.

MUNICH, July 3—On account of the want of money for war purposes, an extraordinary Diet has been convoked for the 14th of July.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war states that no further battles had occurred. The siege of Pescheira was progressing, and the French troops are threatening Verona.

LONDON, July 6th.—The latest dispatches say that the head quarters of the Emperor Napoleon are only four leagues from Pescheira, which place is under a vigorous siege by the Sardinians. The report of cannon is heard night and day in that direction. The Austrians advanced post is but a short distance from Villa Franca, which is occupied by the army corps of Marshal Nell.

It is much doubted whether the Austrians will venture to accept a battle in the present demoralized condition of their army.

The Rothschilds had taken the new Five-cent-Hesse-Darmstadt Loan of 3.000,000 guilders at 93. Baden was about to issue two million guilders worth of railway bonds at 94 1 2.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says the King of Sardinia has refused all dictatorship in the Papal States.

ST. LOUIS, July 18th.—Additional European news, by the steamship Indian, state that twenty thousand troops ordered from Milan, and ten thousand from Turin, to Brescia, Turkey, was expected, at Vienna to turn against Austria.

Sir Richard Cobden had been offered the Canada Governorship by Lord Palmerston.

A *Te Deum* was chanted at Paris for the victory at Solferino.

The Pope has addressed a circular to the Cardinals expressive of his confidence in Napoleon.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Previous to the preparation of the letter to our Minister at Berlin, instructing him to demand of the Hanoverian Government the surrender of Mr. Ernst, Attorney General Black, at the request of the President, rendered an opinion in the case, maintaining the general rights of expatriation as incontestible; and that in regard to the protection of our citizens in their rights at home and abroad, we have no law which divides them into classes, or makes any difference whatever between them. A native and a naturalized citizen may therefore go forth with equal security, over every sea and through every land under heaven, including the country in which the latter was born. Either of them may be taken for a debt contracted or a crime committed by him, but both are absolutely free from all political obligations to any country but their own. They are both American citizens, and their exclusive allegiance is due to the Government of the United States.

The Nicaragua mail contract of Johnson has turned out a failure—having exploded.

STATE NEWS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We learn from undoubted authority that C. L. Wilson, who recently returned from the Atlantic States, has consummated all the arrangements necessary to complete the road to Marysville, or to such other point as they may determine to build it. He has purchased the iron and rolling stock required to transact the business between Folsom and Marysville. The material for completing the line to Auburn Ravine, or Nevada Station, eighteen miles from Folsom, was shipped some time since, and the Engineer expects to be able to lay down the track to that point in the month of January. The first division on the road—including the bridge over the American River—has been completed and paid for promptly. The work on the second division is rapidly progressing, and will be ready for the iron as soon as it can be delivered on the ground.—*Sacramento Union.*

IMMIGRANTS.—For several days past, says the Placerville *Observer*, immigrant wagons have been rolling into the city laden with that most valuable of California importations, men, women, and children.

ENRIQUITA QUICKSILVER MINES.—The newly discovered quicksilver mines belong to Mr Lawrence, in Santo Clara county, were regularly inaugurated on the 15th of July, by imposing religious ceremonies and festive enjoyments. The mines are situated about twelve miles from San Jose, in close proximity to the Guadaloupe quicksilver mine.—*Sentinel.*

VALLEJO LOOKING UP.—The Vallejo correspondent of the Solano *Herald* says that "as the prospect of commencing the railroad at this end brightens, property is rising in value fast. Lots which were worth two hundred dollars two years ago, are now selling for as many thousands.

MARE ISLAND.—The works at Mare Island are for the present nearly suspended. Last week, all but three ship-carpenters and joiners were discharged.

THE TEA PLANT.—The ship Challenge, lately arrived in San Francisco, brought twenty-four tea plants, growing in their native soil. They will be exhibited at the State Fair.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—The erection of the Agricultural Hall, corner of Sixth and M streets, is proceeding finely, and sufficiently advanced to render the locality one of attractive interest to our citizens. On Tuesday the first of the principal rafters was successfully erected. It will be remembered that the main hall will cover an area of 100 by 160 feet, and that the ceiling thereof will be self-sustained. To sustain the ceiling there will be seven rafters stretching from wall to wall, leaving the room entirely clear of obstructions in the form of posts or pillars. It will, as we have heretofore remarked, be the largest hall in the Union.—*Sac. Union.*

THE RIVER.—The river, according to the gauge at N street, while the tide is out, is now down to 2 1-2 feet, which is nearly as low as at any time last year.—*Sac. Bee.*

LIBERAL AND COMMENDABLE.—Freeman & Co. have tendered to the Board of Managers of the State Agricultural Fair, free expressage of all small parcels to be received and sent by them during the Fair and prior thereto. The generous offer has been gratefully received, and the Board will avail itself of the offer.—*Ib.*

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—Mr. A. J. C. Wilson was buried by the caving in of the Sonora Tunnel in Table Mountain, Tuolumne county, on Saturday last, and after being twenty-two hours and a half in that most perilous condition, was disinterred alive. He is perfectly uninjured.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The bank of a mining claim on Union Hill, near Shaw's Flat, caved in on Monday last, breaking the leg of Michael McGrath and severely injuring the spine of John Collins. Dr. W. H. Bruner was sent for, who has the unfortunate individuals under his treatment, and there is every prospect of their recovery.

CASE OF POISONING BY STRYCHNINE.—A little daughter, about two years old, of D. Augustin Janssens, of Santa Barbara, died on the 25th ult., very suddenly; and from the symptoms and *post mortem* appearances, it must, by some unaccountable means, have eaten some of the most deadly poison—strychnine.

The bed of Hangtown creek has become so completely filled with mud that the water is overflowing its banks, and seriously injuring gardens and other property. Unless the channel is flumed or otherwise improved, much valuable property will be ruined this fall after the rainy reason commences.

SPORT IN MENDOCINO.—A party of hunters from Santa Rosa have returned from a week's sport in the mountains of Mendocino county. They killed twenty-one deer, and got after a brown bear, but only succeeded in badly wounding him.

DREDGING THE OAKLAND BAR.—A committee of the citizens in Oakland, consisting of W. A. Bray, A. L. Tubbs, Dr. R. E. Cole and others, have made a contract with J. S. Emery, to dredge the Oakland Bar in such a manner as to make a permanent channel at all stages of the tide. The work is to be carried on under the superincendence of S. Hanscom, U. S. Naval Constructor. The channel is to be thoroughly dredged from the deep water of the Bay to the San Antonio channel, two hundred feet wide, and five feet deep at extreme low tide—to be marked with piles on each side through the whole length, at a distance of forty feet from each other.

The Sierra Turnpike is reported to be rapidly approaching completion. Eighty additional hands were lately put upon it.

ASSESSMENT RETURN FOR SACRAMENTO.—The assessment roll for 1859, shows an aggregate total amount of eleven million nine hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

STAGE UPSET.—The Rabbit Creek stage, on its way to Marysville, was upset at Stanfield Hill. There were four posrengers aboard, none of whom were injured. A lady passenger had her crinoline wrecked, of which she complained bitterly. Otherwise the damage was inconsiderable.

HUMBOLDT.—A gentleman from Eel River furnishes us with the following account of different Indian outrages committed in the lower part of the county:

The house of Peter Donnelly, on Yager Creek, near its junction with Van Duzen, was entered one day last week by Indians, and robbed of everything valuable in the house, amounting in value to about $200. Some ammunition was also taken.

The house of C. Luther was also robbed at about the same time by Indians, taking clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, tools, ammunition, &c.

On Lower Mattole, last week, the Indians killed two head of cattle, and wounded some two or three others, and are generally assuming a hostile position in that vicinity.

There are now two droves of cattle en route for the south part of this county from Trinity and Siskiyou counties, amounting in the aggregate to some 600 head.

RAIN.—Considerable rain has fallen during the week, accompanied with southerly winds and sultry weather. It may prove beneficial to late crops and vegetables, but is not acceptable to most of the farmers, owing to the damage which it has done the wheat—mostly now mature, and some of it being cut.—*Humboldt Times.*

Nearly all the buildings destroyed by the recent fire in Weaverville, are either replaced or going up.

STONE WARE.—A very superior quality of stone ware is now being made at San Antonio. The clay of which the ware is made is obtained from Michigan Bar, on the American river, and is pronounced by competent judges to be equal, if not superior, to any in the Atlantic States. It is said that this ware can be manufactured here about as cheap as the imported article. A very superior article of fire brick is also manufactured at the above place.

MINING ITEMS.

A RICH CLAIM.—The claim known as the Burch & Barret tunnel, on Little Butte Creek, about one mile above Butte Mills, has been paying well for some time. There are four shares in the claim, and recently five-eighths of a share was sold for the snug sum of $7,500.

GOLDEN CHANNEL CLAIM.—This immense flume, under the energetic supervision of Capt. Lytle, is fast approaching completion. The head dam is finished, the timbers for the flume are all down, and the bottom of the flume is now being laid. Skeletons for innumerable wheels are in their places ready to receive buckets, and to which pumps will be attached to dry the claim—and also derricks with which to remove the rock and debris from the channel. This claim is much father advanced than any claim of its size has been in previous years, and unless some terrible and unforeseen accident shall occur, the claim will be in working order in time for a thorough and scientific overhauling of the bed of the river.—*Exchange.*

SMALL HOPE CLAIM.—Shares in this claim, in Placer county, have recently been selling for $6,000. The company are now working about twenty-eight men, and make a dividend every week of from $200 to $300 to the share.

QUARTZ AT JAMESTOWN.—The mill of Brooks & Co., at Whisky Hill, after three and one-half days' run, cleared up ninety-eight and a half ounces. The Alabama Mill, formerly Higgins & Co, is crushing exceedingly rich rock, and are doubtless receiving large returns.—*Union Dem.*

SAN GABRIEL MINES, LOS ANGELES.—Reports from this place are very favorable. Those who have their claims properly opened, are making from eight to ten dollars per day to the hand. It is not uncommon to take from a single pan or bucket of dirt, from one to two dollars and a half in beautiful coarse gold. The average pay dirt varies from six to ten cents to the bucket. All it wants is machinery and scientific miners to make its yield equal to any mining district in the State.

RIVER MINING.—The Sierra *Democrat* says there is now quite extensive preparations for fluming the river. In some instances there are flumes in an advanced stage of progress. The water is down to its usual low stage, when this kind of mining operations are commenced.

WALKER RIVER.—The last mining news from Walker river is of a most flattering character.—Some new diggings have recently been discovered there, at a place known as Dry Gulch, and although the dirt has to be carried to the water, a distance of two hundred yards, the miners are making from $10 to $25 per day. The old diggings are still yielding good wages, and everything denotes prosperity for the future.

SILVER CREEK DITCH.—The work upon the South Silver Creek ditch is getting on finely. The entire length of the ditch from Silver Creek to Brockliss' is eleven miles. It is now all dug except a mile and a half, and will be completed by the 15th of September next. There are doubtless many very rich claims in that locality, and when water can be obtained there will probably be another stampede in that direction.

LATER FROM GOLD HILL.—The latest intelligence from the Gold Hill mines is quite exciting. The California company have struck a rich lead, and a fine spring of water has been discovered three miles from the diggings. A number of claims have changed hands at prices ranging from $1,000 to $5,000.

RICH SPECIMEN.—A quartz specimen, weighing over seven pounds avoirdupois weight, was taken from Shore's claim, at Mugginsville. It is worth over $1,200. It is the richest and most beautiful specimen ever seen here, and weighs eighty-five ounces troy.

RICH PROSPECTS.—We have been shown some specimens of cemented earth and gravel taken from the Union Tunnel claim, all over lined with gold. The sight of it, through an iron grate, would make a miser bat his eyes ninety times a minute. Members of the company inform us that they are obtaining unusual prospects in the claim, and are perfectly dumb-founded with joy.

RICH MINES ON EAST FORK.—We are informed, says the Weaverville *Journal*, of the discovery of rich mines on the East Fork, above Minersville. Several companies have gone to work, and others are getting ready. For a distance of two miles, in the locality where the discovery has been made, good prospects are obtained, and the claims opened are paying large wages. Water is abundant.

RICH SILVER MINE.—The newly discovered silver mine, near Genoa, is situated in the immediate vicinity of Dutch Nick's Station, on the road leading to Gold Canon. The lead is said to be extensive, and is probably one of the richest ever discovered on the continent. The owners are sanguine that it will yield $800 per ton.

MARRIED.

By Rev. J. C. Holbrook, in the Congregational Church in this city, on Sunday evening, Aug. 7th, Mr. Robert F. Bunker to Miss Nellie A Carrigue, both of this city.

In San Francisca, Aug. 9th, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Capt. Roswell Nash to Miss Phebe E. Palmer.

In San Francisco, Aug. 8th, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, Henry Shaver to Ada VanWart.

In San Francisco, Aug. 7th, by Rev. Father Cody at St. Francis' Church, John Harragan to Miss Annie Grimes.

In San Francisco, Aug. 8th, by Rev. F. Mooshake, John Herget to Miss Mary Louise Scherer.

In San Francisco, Aug. 6th, Daniel S. Shute to Margaret Kearney, both of Boston.

At Petaluma, Aug. 2d, Joseph Hedrick to Sarah J. Jackson.

At Anderson Ranch, Placer county, June 30th, J. Noris to Henrietta Anderson.

At Shasta, July 22d, Timothy Madden to Catharine Desmond.

At Alleghany, Sierra county, July 30th, Wm A Hanly to Anna Frantz.

In Santa Cruz, at the house of Dea Taylor, July 28th, by Rev J S Zelie, Mr Charles C Martin to Miss Hanna A Carver, all of Santa Cruz.

DIED.

In Sacramento, Aug 7th, Emma, wife of David Taylor, aged 30 years, formerly of New Orleans.

At Placerville, Aug 3d, Eldridge Rathbon, aged 51 years.

At the Mountain House, Shasta county, July 29th, Jas. McLaughlin.

At San Jose, Aug 3d, Francisca, wife of J La Coste, aged 15 years.

At Milpitas, Santa Clara county, Aug 4th, Ellen, wife of Frederick Creighton, aged 89 years.

In this city, Aug 6th, Samuel Facharias, a native of Prussia, aged 26 years.

As Long as there is Life there is Hope.

MESSRS. O. R. BAKER & CO.—Gents:—For the benefit of the public, and especially those who are suffering with diseased lungs, or are subject to coughs and coids, I wish to add my testimony to that of many others, touching the efficiency of DR. HALL'S BALSAM. Last winter I was attacked with a cough, which was very shortly after followed by PAINS IN MY BREAST AND SIDES, and SHORTNESS OF BREATH. I resorted to various remedies, and to what I deemed the best medical advice, but notwithstanding all that, I continued daily to grow worse, and was pronounced entirely PAST RECOVERY. DEATH BY SUFFOCATION SEEMED VERY NEAR TO ME, as it was with the utmost difficulty that I could breathe. Just in this stage of my disease, my husband heard of DR. HALL'S BALSAM and its great EFFICACY, and procured a bottle at once. I commenced its use immediately, and within TWENTY-FOUR HOURS therefrom, I expectorated LARGE MASSES OF PHLEGM AND MATTER, which gave me great relief. I continued the use of it as directed, and am now able to say that I am restored to health.

For further reference call on me at my residence, on Betts street, south side, two doors east of Lynn.

Cincinnati, April 6, 1852. MRS. S. A. MURPHY.

The above is only one of many hundred certificates handed us daily, by our respectable citizens, that have been restored to health by the timely use of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS which is a CERTAIN CURE for all the various Diseases of the Lungs. For Sale by PARK & WHITE, Agents for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington street, San Francisco.

And by the Principal Druggists. au11-3m

Dr. Baker's Pain Panacæ.

My Pain Panacæ is composed entirely of healing gums, and vegetable oils and herbs. It is perfectly safe for the most delicate to use. I can most sincerely say, that I have never known any, however delicate, to be injured by it in the least. I will continue to ask the afflicted, who have not used it, to try it for the following diseases. If they are not satisfied with its healing properties, the money will be cheerfully refunded by the agent where the medicine is for sale.

If you have Pain in the Stomach or Bowels, try a dose of Pain Panacæ internally, bathe externally over the parts affected and you will at once restore the proper action, and relieve the pain.

If you have a Burn, keep the parts covered with cotton wet with Pain Panacæ. This will, in a few minutes, draw out the fire, and cure the pain.

If you have a Bruise or Wound, bathe it well with the Pain Panacæ four times a day. It will relieve the pain, and take out all the poison, and heal the wound in a short time.

If you are suffering from Neuralgia or Rheumatic Pains, apply the Pain Panacæ freely, and take a dose of it internally, morning, noon and night; it will not only cure the pain, but will remove the cause of the disease.

If you have the Dyspepsia, and your food distresses your stomach after eating, take a dose of Pain Panacæ after each meal.

If you have a Cankered or Sore Mouth or Throat, apply the Pain Panacæ to the affected parts, and gargle the mouth or throat three or four times a day.

If you have the Diarrhœa, or a relaxed state of the bowels, take a few doses of Pain Panacæ, and they will soon be restored. If you have a painful swelling, bathe the parts freely, and you will soon relieve the pain, and the swelling will be reduced. If you have a severe tooth-ache, apply the Pain Panacæ on a piece of cotton, and bathe the gum at the same time; it will stop the pain instantly.

If you have been Bitten by a Spider, or any other insect, or stung by Bees, take fine salt, mix it with the Pain Panacæ, and apply to the parts.

If you have a Pain in the Breast, Side, Back or Kidneys, bathe the parts affected morning and night; at the same time take a dose of the Panacæ internally.

If a mother has a Caked Breast, apply the Pain Panacæ as hot as it can be borne.

If you feel Chilly, or Cold, as though you were going to have a fever, take a dose of Panacæ.

If you have a Wound, Cut, or Galls on your Horse, apply the Pain Panacæ; it will take out all the inflammation, and heal the sore in a short time.

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by PARK & WHITE, Agents,

au11-3m 132 Washington St., San Francisco.

YOUNG LADIES' [illegible]. The annual examination of this Institution will occur on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, 30th and 31st instant. On the evening of Wednesday the 31st inst., there will be an Exhibition, [illegible] will be delivered [illegible] in a satisfactory manner, completed the course of studies pursued in this school. All interested are cordially invited to attend. au11-3t

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BENICIA. The eighth annual session of this Institution will commence on the 26th of October next, and continue ten months. For further particulars apply to au11-3m MARY ATKINS, Principal.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

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MACHINES!

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REDUCED RATES!

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS were awarded these Machines at the following Fairs in 1858

Missouri State Fair,	Illinois State Fair,
Mississippi State Fair,	New York State Fair,
New Jersey State Fair,	Maryland State Fair,
Virginia State Fair,	Wisconsin State Fair,
Michigan State Fair,	Pennsylvania State Fair,
Kentucky State Fair,	Indiana State Fair,

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR,

Chicago Fair,	St Louis Fair,
Richmond Fair,	Baltimore Fair,

San Francisco Mechanics' Fair.

au11tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

ROMAN'S BOOK AUCTION,

JUST OPENED.

Salesroom on Clay street, above Montgomory.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD TAKE this method to inform the public, and the many lovers of literature and good books throughout the State, that he has just arrived with a large and well selected stock of Standard and Miscellaneous works, selected with especial reference for this market, and that he will be constantly receiving additions to the extensive assortment already on hand. For sale at Wholesale, Retail and Auction.

au11-tf ANTHONY ROMAN.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!

HALE'S PATENT KEROSENE OR COAL OIL BURNER,

Will give the light of six candles at an expense of only one and a half cents per hour. The Kerosene is NOT COMBUSTIBLE, and will NOT EXPLODE under any circumstances.

Being solely and purely an extract from bituminous coal, it gives the most brilliant, and at the same time the cheapest light in the world. The people of California need no longer subject themselves to the danger which the use of camphene and fluid constantly exposes them, as a cheaper and better light is obtained in the Kerosene Oil.

☞ The undersigned wish to say to the citizens of the State, DISTINCTLY, that there is NO "HUMBUG" in this matter, and for the purpose of demonstrating this fact, we will set a Lamp in any one's room who may wish to try it, and let them burn it at our expense any reasonable length of time, after which we will remove it unless they desire to keep it. Please send us your order, and we will put our proposition in execution.

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aug4 3m

$2000 PER YEAR! HONORABLE BUSINESS! Agents wanted, local or travelling, in every Town and County in the Union, to engage in the sale of New Articles, (Patent,) of utility, beauty and novelty, demanded in every family, office, store and manufactory, affording large profits and quick sale. No humbug, or medicine, and no bonus for patent right. Books of description, terms, references and notices mailed on application, with three cent stamp, to WILBUR, SMITH & CO.,

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SANFORD'S 'HEALTH RESTORING' LOZENGES, bring the Stomach back to its healthy state, from derangements caused by long and excessive use, and removes forever all desire for

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☞ Try them, as hundreds have, and be benefitted! Sent by mail, post paid, to any part of the country, on receipt of 50 cents for small packages, or $1 for large do.

SANFORD'S CORN PLASTERS,

A sure eradicator, without pain of Corn, Bunions, or other excrescences. Sent on receipt of $1.

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LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AN ENTIRE NEW ASSORTMENT OF the latest New York styles of Custom-made Clothing, consisting of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS,
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And everything appertaining to a Gentleman's Wardrobe to which we call the attention of our friends and the public generally.

We have also received by recent arrivals some new and desirable patterns of

BOY'S CLOTHING,

Embracing every variety of Material, Style and Fashion Made expressly for us by our house in New York, to which we would call the particular attention of the Ladies.

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The character of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines is too well established to admit of any controversy in regard to their merits. They have received the commendations of all the papers in the country, and received the FIRST PREMIUM at all the fairs in 1858, OVER ALL OTHERS. The Scientific American says—"IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL; SIMPLE, NOT EASILY PUT OUT OF ORDER."

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WILL NOT RIP OR RAVEL.

Every kind of sewing can be done on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine. ONE machine does the work.

HEMMERS, for wide and narrow hems, with each machine. All machines warranted. Send for circulars.

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FIND EMPLOYMENT FOR AND SUPPLY all kinds of help. MEN AND WIVES FOR FARMS, HOTELS AND FAMILIES.

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Chinese Cooks and Laborers supplied.

House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency.

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☞ Country orders, promptly attended to.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY TO PANAMA.

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,

AT ASPINWALL, WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS,

The Only Reliable and Safe Route.

THE STEAMSHIP

SONORA,

F. R. BABY,..........................Commander,

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

On Saturday, August 20th, 1859,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19th.

No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of

AUGUST 19th.

And a written order must be procured at the Company's office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,

Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

TO NEW ORLEANS VIA TEHUANTEPEC.

Passengers will be furnished tickets to the anchorage at Ventosa, on application at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets,

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J. D. ARTHUR..............................W. N. ARTHUR.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR DAVIS.

HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE arrivals from the East, and will continue to receive, a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Among which are the following, which will be sold at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Reapers and Combined Machines,

OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:

The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from 4½ to 7½ feet swath.

Burrll's, Manny's, Heister, Atkins', and all the various styles.

PITT'S THRASHERS,

HALL'S THRASHERS,

ETC........ETC........ETC.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements for a full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and Boston, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,

well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during the season, which they can afford and

WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,

As any similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

☞ Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call and see the subscribers at their Agricultural Warerooms.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Washington Street,

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One-half per cent. per month interest allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a Certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent. premium.

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GENTLEMEN:—We offer you the following inducements, to close us out:

		REG. PRICE.
Best quality White and Blue Laid or Wove Letter Paper, per quire	25 cts	50
Best quality Note Paper, all sizes or colors, per quire	25	50
Best quality French Carmine Ink, per bottle	25	50
" David's Red Ink	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Arnold's "	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " Writing Fluid, qts	75	1 00
" " " pints	37½	[illegible]
" " Copying Ink, qts	1 00	1 50
Other sizes in proportion.		
Faber's Pencils, per dozen	50	75
Portfolio " Tipped	50	[illegible]
Prepared Gum, with Cap, large	50	75
" " small	25	50
Wafers, per dozen boxes	25	1 00
80 lbs Blotting Board, per sheet	10	25
Stamps, Type, and Ink, for clothing, per name	75	1 50
Payson's Indelible Ink, per bottle	25	37½
Gold Pens, at Discount of 33⅓ per ct. from regular prices.		
Novels, at one-half New York Market Prices.		

☞ *All our other Goods in about the same Proportion.*

We are in a Wooden Building, and contrary to our expectation are unable to effect Insurance, even for a short time, therefore feel the necessity of changing our Goods into Cash, before they are changed into Ashes.

AUCTION SALES:

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings,

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

m12 3m CHARLES P. KIMBALL.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS.

ANNUAL of Scientific Discovery for 1858; Year Book of Facts (London) for 1858; Alexander Hamilton's Republic of the U. States; Wilson's Conquest of Mexico; Tresselian and his Friends, by the author of [illegible] Ambassadors;

The Pillar of Fire;
The Ministry of Life, by the author of Ministering Children;
The Power of Prayer, by Prime;
Spurgeon's Gems;
Olshausen's Commentaries on New Testament;
Both Sides—Protestant and Roman Catholic;
Annals of the American Pulpit;
Bushnell on the Natural and Supernatural;
[illegible]
Wayland on Salvation by Christ;
[illegible]
The Higher Christian Life, by Boardman;
[illegible]
The Saint's Inheritance, by Guthrie;
The City, &c., by Guthrie;
Blodget's Climatology of the United States;
Beauties of Ruskin;
Carlyle's Frederick the Great;
[illegible]

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

[illegible] Sunday School Books, Hymn Books, &c. &c. [illegible] Hymn Books, &c. &c. School Books, Wholesale and Retail.

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N. B.—Our Store which has been below [illegible]

JONES, WOOLL & SUTHERLAND.

LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME,

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ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.

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N. B.—Shipping, Restaurants and Hotels supplied at the shortest notice, at [illegible] prices.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

IT MUST BE YOU.

I know a lovely little child,—
I'm very glad it is;
Who never yet did aught to grieve
Papa, or make me cross.

I know a little bright-eyed boy,—
I'm very glad it is,—
Who never yet was known to tell a lie;
That good girl must be you.

There is a boy,—I know him well,
I love him dearly too,—
Who never robs the pretty birds;
That good boy must be you.

Children there are, so proud and vain,
The friends they have are few;
The girl I know ne'er thinks of this;
Is it you? It must be you.

An Incident in the Orphan Asylum at Stuttgard, Germany.

A LESSON FOR TEACHERS.

JEREMIAH FLATE.—"Fifty years," said the venerable teacher, "I was master of the Orphan Asylum, in Stuttgard, and had a whole room full of children to instruct. It was my custom to pray every morning for meekness and patience in the fulfillment of this arduous duty. One day as I was walking up and down among the children, I observed a boy, about twelve years of age, leaning with both his elbows upon the table; I reproved him for this improper behaviour, and walked on. The next time I passed, he was doing the same thing, and I was obliged to repeat my desire that he should take his arms off the table. He obeyed me for a moment; but when I returned for the third time, I found him angry and perverse, and could read in his face that he was determined to despise my orders. I was much annoyed, but restrained myself, and prayed inwardly for strength to exercise patience towards this poor child, even as my God had been patient towards me. My ill-humor vanished immediately, I became calm, and was enabled to continue my instructions. The boy obstinately remained in the same attitude, but I took no notice of him. When school was over, I sent for him into my study, praying, in the meantime, for wisdom and composure of mind. He stamped in, and banged the door after him in a violent passion. 'Why did you bang the door so violently?' I asked. 'I did not bang it,' he replied. 'Yes, you did, my boy,' said I. 'I tell you, I did not,' was the answer. Upon this I went up to him, took his hand, and asked him, in a gentle voice, 'Do you know, my son, against whom you are sinning? it is not against me, but against your Saviour, your best friend. Examine yourself, and try to find out why you behave in this manner.'

"The boy's heart was touched; he burst into tears, and entreated me to forgive his wicked behaviour. 'I had determined this morning,' continued he, 'to teaze you by my disobedience, till you should beat me, thinking you would suffer much more from it than I should. Pray, pray forgive me; I will never do so again in all my life.' I pointed out to him from what a great temptation he had been delivered, and then dismissed him, with the assurance that I had long since forgiven him. He left me, but still appeared almost inconsolable. In the afternoon having finished my classes, I was sitting alone in my little study, when I heard a knock at the door. The boy came in, his eyes red with weeping, and saying it was impossible I could have forgiven him, for he had behaved towards me like a devil.—Little to aged I would tell him once that I had forgiven him, repeating that he would never vex me again, not even by a look. I again assured him of my full forgiveness, but told him he must ask pardon of his Saviour, against whom he had chiefly sinned, and who would certainly hear his prayer, if his repentance was sincere. The boy however left me, still crying.

"I had scarcely risen the next morning, when my little penitent came again, crying so bitterly that I was quite astonished. He said the remembrance of his conduct the day before had prevented his sleeping, and entreated me, with his whole heart, to continue to love him as I had done before. He could not imagine what had led him to form such a naughty resolution, and assured me he had determined not to allow any punishment to overcome his obstinacy, but had been quite unable to resist the kind and gentle means I had used to convince him of his fault. He begged me to tell him how it had been possible for me to bear with this wicked behaviour as I had done. To this I answered. 'Dear child, I cannot explain that to you; but if I must express it in a few words, it is because I have myself received much mercy from the Lord, that I have been enabled to show mercy towards you.' Thus spoke this venerable man, and concluded with the satisfactory intelligence, that the boy had from that day become his best scholar, and was still living in Stuttgard, esteemed by all who knew him as an honest and virtuous citizen.—*From the German of Dr. C. H. Schubert.*

ARE WE IN EARNEST?—A little while ago, a clergyman said to a young man who never thought of his soul, "My dear young friend, I think you are going to lose your soul! You are putting off the day of salvation—neglecting all these solemn matters; going on heedlessly, I fear, to the day of your death."

The young man looked up with surprise, and said, "I don't think so! And you must really pardon me, but I have my doubts whether you really think so, or your church thinks so."

The minister was astonished. He never suspected the youngster of skepticism.

"How so?" he asked.

"Why, my mother belongs to your church. Don't you all think as you do?"

"Yes, they do."

"Well, then, don't my mother love me? Just as you think she would never have told me, if she thought I was going straight to perdition? And there's my sister; don't she believe as you do?"

"Yes."

"Then, then, I know my sister loves me. I know she would come and throw her arms around my neck, and tell me, 'Don't! don't! don't!' if she thought I was going to perdition."—*Rev. J. W. Smith.*

"Pray, madam, what do you charge for recovering an umbrella?" said Michael O'Flaherty, from Tipperary, to a shrewd dame, walking into the umbrella shop. "Let me see it," was the reply. "Ah, faith! and that's just what I want to do this bad luck, and I see your sister to re-cover them at a very small charge, so I was just thinking I would get you to recover mine."

"My Mother Knows Best."

A party of little girls stood talking beneath my window. Some nice plan was on foot; they were going into the woods, and meant to make oakleaf trimming and pick berries. O! it was a fine thing they meant to have.

"Now," said they to one of their number, "Ellen, you run home and ask mother if you may go. Tell her we are all going, and you must." Ellen, with her white cape bonnet, skipped across the way, and went into the house opposite. She was gone some time. The little girls kept looking up the windows very impatiently. At length the door opened, and Ellen came down the steps

She did not seem in a hurry to join her companions, and they cried out, "You got leave! you are going, are you?" Ellen shook her head, and said that her mother could not let her go.

"O," cried the children, "it is too bad! Not go! It is really unkind in your mother. Why, I would make her let you. O, O! I would go whether or no!"

"My mother knows best," was Ellen's answer, and it was a beautiful one. Her lips quivered a very little, for I suppose she wanted to go, and was much disappointed not to obtain leave; but she did not look angry or pouting, and her voice was very gentle, but very firm, when she said, "My mother knows best."

There are a great many times when mothers do not see fit to give their children leave to go where and do what they wish, and how often they are rebellious and sulky in consequence of it. But this is not the true way, for it is not pleasing to God. The true way is a cheerful compliance with your mother's decision. Trust her, and smooth down your ruffled feelings by this sweet and dutiful thought, "My mother knows best." It will save you many tears and much sorrow. It is the gratitude you owe her, who has done and suffered so much for you, and the obedience you owe her in the Lord.—*Christian Treasury.*

Remarkable Movement.

The following paragraph, from a London paper, furnishes the first intelligence that we have met with in regard to a very remarkable movement, supposed to be among the Kuzzlebash Mahommedans:

TURKISH MISSIONS' AID SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on the 9th of May, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The report announced that the leading members of the Free Church of Scotland, who had originally contemplated a direct mission to Turkey, had given up that project and united with this society. New associations had been formed in various parts of England and Scotland. The receipts for the year amounted to £3,782, presenting an excess of £716 above the preceding year. The noble ch irman referred to the beneficial operation of the Hatti-Houmayoun, and said that it was rumored, he believed upon good authority, that a whole district, containing 40,000 persons, has signified to the Government their desire to return to Christianity, which was the religion of their fathers, under the protection of that decree. The Rev. Dr. Pomroy said the population in question are the Kuzlebashes. By a recent letter from Constantinople, addressed to Sir Culling Eardley, they were informed, on what seemed to be good authority, that 40,000 Kuzzlebashes, who he (Dr Pomroy) is inclined to think are the descendants of the 'Paulicians' of the seventh century, who were compelled, seven hundred years ago, to profess the Mohammedan religion, had recently petitioned the Government of the Sultan to be allowed to return to their former faith—Christianity—without molestation. The same letter said that their request had been granted, and that other communities were expected to follow their example. These people were said to reside 'in a town near Trebizond.'"

How much more significant is this of the actual state of things in Turkey, and of the intentions of the Turkish Government, than any occasional outbreaks of fanaticism, or official unfaithfulness in distant parts of the Empire!

No Friends.

"Being alone in the world," seems to be to unfortunate persons thus situated, quite as productive of unpleasant consequences in China as in some more civilized countries. Here is an extreme illustration of this rather disagreeable fact:

"The following story," says Lieut. Habersham, "was told me a few weeks since by an American merchant of Hongkong, whose simple word is a sufficient guarantee as to its truth:

"Some two years since," he said, "shortly after the town baker (a Chinaman,) had poisoned our bread, a brother merchant of mine called his butler to the breakfast table, and said:

"'Butler, I don't like the looks of this bread take it away and see if it is not poisoned.'

"An hour or two later he met him, and asked:

"'Well, what about the bread?'

"'He all right; no poison.'

"'How do you know?' queried the merchant.

"'Bottom side (down stairs) have got one small boy, one coolie; he no got father, no got mother; I give he one piece—he eat, no make sick. Can secure now.'"

INEBRIETY.—When this vice has taken fast hold of a man, farewell industry—farewell emulation—farewell attention to things worthy of attention—farewell love of virtuous society—farewell decency of manners—and farewell to even an attention to person. Everything is sunk by this predominant and brutal appetite. In how many instances do we see men who have begun life with the brightest prospects before them, and who have closed it without any ray of comfort and consolation? Young men with good fortunes, good talents, good tempers, good hearts, good constitutions, only being drawn into the vortex of the drunkard, have become, by degrees, the most loathsome and despicable of mankind. In the house of the drunkard there is no happiness for any one. All is uncertainty and anxiety. He is not the same man for any one day at a time. No one knows of his outgoings or his incomings. When he will rise or when he will lie down to rest, is wholly a matter of chance. That which he swallows for what he calls pleasures, brings pain as surely as night brings morning. Poverty and misery are in the train. To avoid these results we are called on to make no sacrifice. Abstinence requires no aid to accomplish it. Our own will is all that is requisite; and if we have not the will to avoid contempt, disgrace and misery, we deserve neither relief or compassion.

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL AT OAKLAND.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Rev. HENRY DURANT, A.M., Principal.
WILLIAM RICHARD BOWLES, A.M.
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JOSE MANUEL YRAIZOZ.

SITE AND BUILDINGS.

The site of this School is a choice spot on the Encinal of Oakland. While its nearness to the great centers of trade and motion in the State, and its position on the same Bay, renders it easy of access to visitors, it is sufficiently remote and separate to secure to the student a safe and proper seclusion.

The principal buildings are the Mansion House and the Academy Hall. The Mansion House is a three-story building, well finished, of ample dimensions, and arrangements suitable for the accommodation of such a number of resident pupils as may be desired. The Academy Hall is a fine structure, 40 feet by 80, with wings, affording a common Study Hall and Recitation Rooms, sufficient for one hundred and fifty pupils.

The grounds are ample, embracing an area of several acres, beautifully shaded by lofty oaks, and furnished with a gymnasium.

STUDIES.

The Studies are divided into three courses. The first, of two years, is introductory to the others. The second and third are of three years each: the one of these is preparatory to College; the other comprises the branches of a Common English Education, with extra and optional studies, adapted to special business professions and pursuits.

Boarding.

Students from abroad, unless they shall reside in the families of particular friends or other guardians, are expected to board at the Mansion House, in the family of Mr. Holt, one of the principal teachers, where they are to enjoy as far as practicable, the advantages of a home.

The price of board, room, lights, washing, evening instruction and family care, for each pupil, is $7 50 per week, payable every four weeks in advance.

Students are expected to furnish their own rooms; but if any prefer the installation will provide the furniture, charging an entrance fee of $10 00. It is particularly requested, also, that articles of clothing be distinctly marked with the owner's name.

Price of board is not remitted in case of absence, except for the reasons specified for remitting tuition.

TIME.—The Academic year commences on the 3d Wednesday in December, and the second, on the 3d Wednesday in June.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

No applicant for admission will be received without giving evidence of entire freedom from bad habits, or a reliable purpose to keep clear of such habits in future. No applicant shall be admitted to any degree in either of the courses, without having passed a satisfactory examination in all the previous studies.

Prices of Tuition.

In the Studies of the Introductory Course..... $5 00 per month
" " Common English Course.. 6 00 "
With the addition of either of Modern Languages 9 00 "
Higher Mathematics and Natural Sciences..... 10 00 "
Preparatory to College..... 7 00 "
Drawing..... 3 00 "

Conditions of Payment.

Payment for Tuition is in all cases required in advance, and it is not remitted on account of absence, unless the student is discharged, or his absence is occasioned by some providential necessity.

If payment is made in advance for a whole session, the Treasurer's receipt will be good to the holder for tuition during any five months of the same year.

The next term will commence on Wednesday, the 20th of July.

The College.

The College will be open for a Freshman Class at the commencement of the Collegiate year, in July, 1860, at which time such means of instruction will have been provided as the very best accommodation of the Class shall demand.

For admission or information, application may be made by letter, or otherwise, to Rev. Henry Durant, Principal, Oakland, Cal

SAM'L H. WILLEY,
San Francisco, July 20, 1859. Sec. of Trustees.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

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128 WASHINGTON STREET, San Francisco.

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5,000 dozen Chairs,
400 dozen Settees,
2,000 Bureaus,
1,000 Sofas,
200 cases Tables, ass't'd,
30,000 lbs Hair,
50,000 lbs Moss.

PULU, Best Live Geese Feathers, Blankets, Comforters, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c. &c.

Tilden's Varnish, Mouldings, Veneers, and a general assortment of Furniture Trimmings.

Our great facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, enable us to offer our Immense Stock of Goods at less prices than any other house can import them.

All orders from the country will, as formerly, receive our care full and prompt attention.

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CHEAPEST PLACE

TO BUY

GOOD CLOTHING

OF ALL KINDS, IS OF

NICHOLS & RAMAGE,

AT THE

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Clothing Store,

NO. 147 WASHINGTON STREET.

They have a Large and well selected Stock of the most Fashionable and Elegant Fitting Garments,

Manufactured principally by

SCHAFFER & BRECKE, of New York.

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Of every description: and they sell at

Much Less Prices,

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Copper, Brass, Zinc, Rags, Lead, Glass, Bottles, Rope, Iron, Hones, Hides, Old Iron, &c. &c.

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FEARS will not live in Pulu Bedding.

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DIAMONDS,

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OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,

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Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.

Persons in the Interior wishing a

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A VIEW OF

GOLD OF THEIR OWN DIGGING,

Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of

PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,

Ready for Casing.

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JACOB BACON. J. W. TOWNE.

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(Late Whitton, Towne & Co.)

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Programmes, Certificate do. Labels,
Books, Bills Lading, Tickets
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Show Cards, Magazines, Address do.
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And in fact everything that can be printed: and the principal recommendations for their work are the

Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.

They have the advantage of a POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE, and two of ADAMS' PATENT POWER PRESSES for fine book and newspaper work, acknowledged through out the United States to be the

Best Presses for Good Work ever Invented

For book work they possess large fonts of type, most of which is new, by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material.

The office is also supplied with a large quantity of ENGRAVINGS, suitable for every occasion and want; which, by judicious use, renders work of many kinds far more attractive to the eye and better adapted to claim public attention.

The proprietors are all PRACTICAL PRINTERS, and devote their time exclusively to their business—thus guaranteeing those who favor them with orders that their work will be well and promptly done.

Parties in the Interior wishing anything in the way of Printing or Book Binding, can send their orders by Mail or Express, which will receive prompt attention.

Address TOWNE & BACON.

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Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

NEW PORT and LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles County, Cal.,

—AND—

PROPRIETOR OF

The United States Mail Stage Line

BETWEEN

NEW PORT AND LOS ANGELES,

CONNECTING WITH THE

OVERLAND MAIL CO.'S STAGES,

For St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee.

Passengers by this Line are conveyed on the steamer "COMET to New Port, which is 18 miles from Los Angeles

At New Port Six Horse Concord Coaches are always in readiness to convey them to Los Angeles.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Lumber, Flour, Barley &c. &c. jan13-1yr

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.

NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for

Funeral Arrangements, Coffins, of all sizes and styles. Plates and Screws, wholesale and retail.

N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.

☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.

☞ 155 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal. ap18- tf.

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READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.

New and Choice Varieties for Retailing, Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.

STROBRIDGE & COLLINS,
m18 tf J street, corner Fifth.

MARK YOUR LINEN!

TO BE CONVINCED THAT GEO. H. WOOD is making the best STENCIL PLATES and INDELIBLE INK, for marking Clothes, Hankerchiefs, &c., call and see specimens on exhibition; No. 100 Washington street, (Tylers' Bookstore,) San Francisco.

☞ Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved. [fe25-tf

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Patent Anti Friction

AXLE GREASE

FACTORY NATOMA St

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SAN FRANCISCO.

C. J. SAYERS. ROBT. ROBERTSON.

SAYERS & ROBERTSON,

DEALERS IN

Wood, Coal, &c.

Corner of Davis and Commercial Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Long and short Wood constantly on hand. [dec16-6m

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

California Produce,

22 Clay st., bet. Front and Davis,

SAN FRANCISCO.

1 year

ELLIOT & BELL,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

TEA!

COFFEE, BUTTER,
SUGARS, LARD,
MOLASSES, CHEESE,
CANDLES, EGGS,
FISH, PORK,
OIL, HAMS,

FLOUR, MEALS,

And various Farinaceous Preparations.

Spices, Seasonings,
Dry Fruits, Wooden Ware,
Preserved Fruits, Stone Ware,
Pickles, Etc., etc., etc.

We will sell at the lowest Market Prices, whether at Wholesale or Retail, and warrant Goods to be what we represent them to be. Orders from the Country promptly filled. Goods delivered at the wharves, free of charge.

☞ Choice Fresh Butter and Eggs wanted. ☜

je2-3mo. E. & B.

FOLSOM INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, INCORPORATED AS a High School, under the control of an independent Board of Trustees, is beautifully located in the Foot Hills at Folsom, the terminus of the S. V. Railroad, easily accessible from all parts of the State. A large brick building, three stories high, finished throughout, has been completed expressly for this enterprize. It includes the family residence of the Principal, rooms for twenty-eight boarding pupils, dining hall and large school room under the same roof. Ladies alone will lodge in the present building; male students can be accommodated in the residences of excellent families.

Thorough instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best academies in the East, and none as students are desired except those who wish to make the best improvement of the advantages here enjoyed.

Whole expenses for board, tuition, room, family superintendence, and fire wood, $160 for three months, paid monthly in advance.

Students furnish their own rooms except that stoves are provided.

No visitors are desired on the Sabbath.

For information, address the Principal at Folsom.

S. V. BLAKESLEE, Principal.

FRANCIS CLARK,
A. P. CATLIN,
A. O. DONAL, 2ON,
S. V. BLAKESLEE,
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mar16-tf

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Arrangements for 1859.

Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.

STEAMER NEW WORLD, Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
STEAMER ANTELOPE, Captain E. A POOLE
STEAMER HELEN BENSLEY, Captain E. Z. CLARKE.
STEAMER J. BRAGDON, Captain E. CONKLIN
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One of the above Steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for

SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,

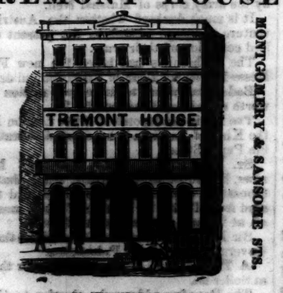
Connecting with the light draft Steamers for

MARYSVILLE, COLUSA, and RED BLUFFS.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front sts.

oct7 J. WHITNEY, Jr., Pres.

TREMONT HOUSE



SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ABOVE HOTEL IS A FOUR STORY Granite Front, Fire Proof Building, and conducted as a

LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Persons arriving by the Sacramento, Stockton, Alviso or Napa boats will easily find this house, by walking directly up the street they land at about four blocks, to

124 AND 126 JACKSON STREET,

between Sansome and Montgomery,

Where they will find a well arranged FIRST CLASS HOUSE with neatly furnished Single and Family Rooms, at very moderate prices.

☞ Give us a call. F. R. WETGANT.

☞ A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free

fe23-1y F. R. WETGANT.

HARRIS HOUSE,

PINE STREET,

Between Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

G. D. HAGER, ... Proprietor.

This is one of the most commodious and well arranged Houses in the City, being in fine order, newly furnished and renovated throughout. Small families and single persons will find the comforts of a home at the above establishment,

Board per Week $8 00
Board and Lodging, according to Rooms.. from $ to 10 00
Single Meals. 50
Lodgings, per Night 50, 75, 1 00

HILLMAN'S

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

No. 80 and 82 Davis Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LOCATED near the Steamship and Steamboat Landings, renders it convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for Families and single persons.

The reputation of this House is too well known to require comment.

This, the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, is still conducted on the same plan which has given it the enviable name it has so long enjoyed.

The continued support of a liberal traveling public is solicited.

A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO
I. HILLMAN, ... Proprietor.
jy16 tfm

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.... AT THE ....

WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

300 DOZ. CANS FRESH WHORTLEBERRIES;
200 do do Pine Apples;
200 dozen cans Fresh Peaches;
100 do cans China Preserves;
100 do do Prunes.

The above luxuries are daily furnished upon the table of the ap26 1tf WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY

—AND—

MACHINE SHOP,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE TO manufacture, at the above Establishment, every description of

MACHINERY,

AND OF

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

WE ARE SOLE MAKERS OF

Howland's Patent Rotary Quartz Mill,

Which have now been thoroughly tested in many localities, and are believed to offer many advantages over any other mill now in use. We also manufacture

QUARTZ MILL MACHINERY

of any other description required;

SAW AND FLOUR MILL MACHINERY,

STEAM ENGINES,

Force Pumps, etc., etc.

Quartz Miners can be supplied at short notice with

Screens of any degree of Fineness,

Made from the Best Russia Iron, and in the most perfect manner. We have facilities for furnishing this article to any extent which may be required.

Orders are respectfully solicited for any of the above, or other articles in our line. It is our design to turn out the best work, for which we have facilities at least not inferior to those of any other establishment on the Pacific coast and at the most reasonable prices.

GODDARD, MANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.

San Francisco, August 7th, 1858. no4

FULTON FOUNDRY

AND

IRON WORKS.

HINCKLEY & CO.,

First street, between Market and Mission streets,

San Francisco,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quartz Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engines,

PUMPS, &c., &c.

All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done. Pattern making in all its various forms.

Prices Reasonable.

D. B. HINCKLEY, WM. E. WORTH, WM. A. FIELD,
no18-3m PROPRIETORS.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN,

BEING THE

FIFTH TIME RECEIVED

AGAINST

All Competitors!

R. H. VANCE

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes, Photographs and Daguerreotypes—also, at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, in this city—I would say to my patrons that I am still producing better work than ever, at much reduced prices, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

It has been acknowledged by all that during the past five years, I have far excelled all other Artists in California in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the

GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES

at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand forever.

You have but to ask yourselves the single question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and gnawing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.

Plain Photographs, of the size of the largest Daguerreotype, only $3 each, if five are taken. Where you will not give a large frame picture to a friend, when it can be obtained for only $3? We guarantee as good a plain Photograph, if not better, than can be obtained in the United States; and a hundred per cent. better than those taken by any Artist on the Pacific Coast.

Very large size Photographic Views for only $5 each, if three are taken. Think of the pleasure it would give friends at home to receive a correct picture of the place where you reside! Improve this fine weather while it lasts, and send in your orders.

I have arranged my business, so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attaches of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and without detention to my numerous customers, having four times the capacity of any other room in the State.

Remember the Place,

R. H. VANCE,
march 18-3m. cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

Langton's Pioneer Express.

CONNECTING AT MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA WITH

RELIABLE EXPRESSES

To all Parts of California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

WE WILL DISPATCH DAILY EXPRESSES FROM the following places:

	In Sierra County.	
Downieville,	Goodyear's Bar,	Monte Christo,
Forest City,	Scale's Diggings,	Poker Flat,
Smith's Flat,	Brandy City,	Cox's Bar,
Minnesota,	Morrison's,	Nebraska City,
Chips' Flat,	Craig's Flat,	Native Ame'n Hill,
Eureka,	Independence Hill,	
	In Nevada County.	
Park's Bar,	Grenville,	Galena Hill,
Ousley's Bar,	Oregon House,	Young's Gold Hill,
Rose's Bar,	Foster's Bar,	State Range,
Long's Bar,	Camptonville,	Indian Valley,
Timbuctoo,	Railroad Hill,	
	In Nevada County.	
Washington,	Cherokee,	Moore's Flat,
Alpha,	San Juan,	(or Clinton.)
Montezuma,	Humbug City,	Woolsey's Flat,
Little York,	French Corral,	Orleans Flat,
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Snow Point,		

MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA.

☞ TREASURE PACKAGES and LETTERS transmitted to and from the above points with unrivaled dispatch and security.

☞ GOLD DUST and COIN forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, insured or uninsured, at as low rates as can be done by any house with security.

Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.

☞ NOTES, DRAFTS, BILL, &c., collected or negotiated, and all orders attended to promptly.

☞ PURCHASES of every description made. Forwarding of Merchandise and Commissions of every nature, attended to intelligently and with promptitude.

LANGTON & CO., Proprietors.
Je 17

SAMUEL PILLSBURY,

DEALER IN

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,

HAMS, BACON, LARD,

Apples, Cranberries,

And all other kinds of Fruits in their season.

No. 48 Washington Market, San Francisco.

Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied at lowest market rates. Articles delivered free of charge jan12

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

BOOK-BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

132 Clay Street, San Francisco.

BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.

N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State.

May 6-3m

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S

STEAM BOILER WORKS

The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.

ALL ORDERS FOR NEW WORK OR THE REPAIRing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to stability; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

☞ Old Stand—Corner of Beale and Market sts., San Francisco.

LEWIS COFFEY. Je 19 J. N. RISDON

☞ THE [illegible] OF DECEMBER the Rev. R. and Mrs. S. F. McCulloch will open a Private Boarding School, at their residence two miles from Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, where a few Scholars will be taken into their family and provided with a School and a Home. For further particulars address the undersigned at Chinese Camp. Expense per term of five months, (including tuition, board, fuel and lights,) One Hundred Dollars.

dec3 ROB'T McCULLOCH.